

Mrs Thatcher says wages vicious circle will be broken

promise was given by the Minister yesterday that the Government would set an example by not fighting against inflation. "We let public sector pay become a benchmark for inflation," she said. "Conservative women's conference in London. The Government would not change course and would not stop 'however hard the road.' She was determined to break the vicious circle in which 'income becomes something to vote for, or to strike for, but not to work for.'"

Public sector to set example

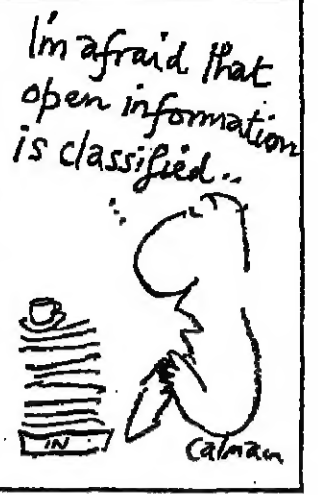
Emergency Editor
The Minister, evidently at her wits' end, brought up the issue of inflation rates, gave a promise yesterday to have a public sector pay freeze, and will not let the public sector pay become a benchmark for inflation, she said. "Conservative women's conference in London. The Government would not change course and would not stop 'however hard the road.' She was determined to break the vicious circle in which 'income becomes something to vote for, or to strike for, but not to work for.'"



The face of defeat: Mr René Lévesque, the leader of the separatist Parti Québécois, waiting for his supporters to quieten down before conceding defeat in the Quebec referendum. Speaking in a Montreal stadium after the massive "No" vote in the province against "sovereignty-association," he told his supporters that the battle for Quebec's independence would resume later.

Civil servants given guide on what not to say and to whom

By Peter Heanessy
Senior civil servants who might be called to give evidence before the 12 new departmental committees selected this week with a revised memorandum of guidance containing elaborate rules preventing them from expressing personal opinions to MPs or from disclosing information which the Government wishes to be kept secret, whether it is classified or not.
The 60-paragraph document, prepared by the machinery of government division of the Civil Service Department under Mr Edward Osmotherly, an assistant secretary, has been approved by Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service. A copy has been deposited in the House of Commons Library for inspection by MPs.
The memorandum informs civil servants that: "The general principle to be followed is that no civil servant is to be as helpful as possible to committees, and that any withholding of information should be limited to reservations that are necessary in the interests of good government or to safeguard national security."
The document's interpretation of "good government" however, is a tight one. It precludes, for example, all disclosures about:
1. Interdepartmental exchanges on policy issues;
2. Civil Service advice to ministers;
3. The level at which decisions were taken and the manner in which a minister consulted his colleagues;
4. Questions "in the field of political controversy".
The general tone of the memorandum can be judged from paragraph 27 under the heading "collective responsibility": "In no circumstances should a committee be given a Cabinet paper or extract from it, or be told of discussions in a Cabinet committee. Nor should information be given about the existence, composition or terms of reference of Cabinet committees, or the identity of their chairmen, beyond that information disclosed by the Prime Minister in answer to a parliamentary question on May 24, 1979 (Mrs Margaret Thatcher listed the committees), and if witnesses are questioned on such matters they must decline to give specific answers. There is no objection to pointing out in general terms that consultation between departments runs through the whole fabric of government and occurs at all levels both official and ministerial."
Specialists, like members of the Government Economic Service, are warned to expect particular difficulties in being Continued on page 2, col 3



Ireland exulted over closer cooperation

By Our Political Editor
Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, came away from his meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday afternoon exulting over the "new and closer cooperation" they had agreed.
But at the same time he seized an opportunity during an Irish Embassy news conference, which was televised live to Ireland, to urge the British Government to drop its "guarantee" to the Ulster majority and instead persuade them of the advantages of "a new arrangement" in running Ireland together.
For his part, said as a start, Mr Haughey said he was going home prepared to tell his Cabinet that British subjects living in the Republic be given the same rights to vote in Irish elections as the Irish had to vote in British elections.
He did not stop there, Mr Haughey also gave public warning that if the forthcoming British Ulster devolution proposals were cast entirely in an Ulster context then "they were doomed to failure".
Asked if he thought yesterday's Downing Street exchanges might influence the British Government's pending proposals on Ulster, Mr Haughey said he hoped Mrs Thatcher and her ministers would now have "a much better understanding" of the Dublin government's view of it. Mr Haughey indicated this meant there ought to be Dublin involvement.
That was the closest either side came to confirming what had passed between the two prime ministers in their 45-minute meeting without advisers. On the British side nothing was said for the record beyond the communiqué, but in Whitehall it was implied that the communiqué's report of a useful and constructive exchange of views about the prospects for political progress in Northern Ireland "has been entirely confined to that tête-à-tête".
On the British side it was ventured that the meetings had been friendly, businesslike and constructive. They included a luncheon, a session attended by

Mr Reagan in sight of the winning post

From David Cross
Washington, May 21
In spite of a surprising win by Mr George Bush, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in the Michigan primary, Mr Ronald Reagan is now within a hair's breadth of clinching the Republican presidential nomination.
Final results from Michigan, as well as Oregon, which also held its primaries yesterday, showed today that Mr Reagan had picked up another 47 delegates to the Republican national convention in Detroit. This leaves him only 12 short of the 998 he needs to win the nomination on the first ballot.
Mr Bush fared considerably better in yesterday's delegate count, however, picking up 64 extra supporters. This was because of his best performance to date in Michigan, where he gained 57 per cent of the popular vote, compared with Mr Reagan's 32 per cent. By contrast, in the smaller state of Oregon, Mr Reagan beat Mr Bush with 54 per cent of the popular vote to 35 per cent.
On the Democratic side, President Carter scored another impressive victory over Senator Edward Kennedy, winning by nearly a two-on-one margin. Neither Mr Carter nor Senator Kennedy were on the ballot in Michigan, which made the results there meaningless.
Even though he stands virtually no chance of securing the

Citizens take control of Korean town

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, May 21
Citizens took control of the South Korean town of Kwangju today after three days of riots and fighting with troops.
What started as a small-scale student demonstration on Sunday in protest against the restrictions of martial law, has now escalated into a popular uprising throughout the Cholla province, of which Kwangju is the capital.
There are reports of disturbances in three other towns in the area and thousands of people, including miners armed with dynamite, have flooded into Kwangju from the surrounding countryside to join forces with the townspeople. Residents said that at least 50 people had been shot or bayoneted to death by troops since the fighting began.
Special Forces paratroopers, unable to control the citizens, took refuge in the provincial government headquarters. According to an eyewitness, about 20 bodies were lying in the road in front of the government building after civilians tried unsuccessfully to storm it.
The citizens first attacked the soldiers with sharpened bamboo sticks but many of them are now carrying automatic rifles. In a small town south-west of Kwangju, residents broke into an armoury and helped themselves to light Continued on page 8, col 3

JC dismisses 'naive' invitation to hold talks on pay restraint

Routledge Editor
The General Council of the TUC has rejected an invitation to hold talks on pay restraint. The TUC general council's statement on the Chancellor's offer was unusually strongly worded: "The TUC is not interested in invitations from the Government to talk about pay restraint. The wider issues of inflation output and unemployment have to be seen as a whole. The only basis for such serious discussions would be a wide-ranging and agreed agenda, with evidence of genuine intent on the part of the Government."
By way of elaboration Mr Murray said the agenda would have to accord with the TUC's Economic Review which calls for a complete reversal of the Government's monetary strategy in favour of import controls, increased public expenditure and direction of investment.
Mr Murray, significantly, did not insist on withdrawal of legislation as a precondition for

British limit on sanctions angers US

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, May 21
The United States publicly chastised the British Government yesterday for its decision to limit trade sanctions against Iran to new contracts signed after last weekend.
In a prepared statement, the State Department said it was "extremely disappointed" to learn that the British Government was not going to make the British sanctions on exports to Iran effective from November 1, the day that the American Embassy in Tehran was captured by Iranian militants.
"We expect that the other EEC members will honour the commitment made at Naples last week in which we welcomed and in which the United Kingdom has joined," the statement added.
Foreign Ministers of the Nine, including the British, agreed last weekend that economic sanctions should cover all new contracts signed since November 4.
Before the publication of yesterday's formal statement, administration officials had let it be known privately that they were irked by the sudden British change of heart, which they feared might lead to a further watering down of the sanctions by other EEC countries and Japan.
Discussion blocked: British Conservatives in the European Parliament have blocked discussion on a resolution concerning economic sanctions against Iran.
Europe embargoes: The West German Cabinet voted yesterday to implement economic sanctions against Iran and attacked Britain for breaking European unity on the trade embargo. The French Government has also decided to suspend exports against Iran. Both countries will embargo all contracts signed with Iran since last November—UPI.
Strasbourg meeting, page 7
Iran executions, page 8

ling jumps -year high inst dollar

ared by more than 40 cents a dollar, closing at \$2.332, its for five years. The pound a substantial boost from relatively high interest rates threat of higher oil prices. ders poured in for sterling, relieved the Bank of England d down the pound Page 21

Britain in dock at Strasbourg

Britain stood in the dock when the European Parliament debated a report on the failure of the Luxembourg summit to end the wrangle over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget. But Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the European Commission, hinted that preparatory work for a settlement was going ahead. "The future is not without hope", he said Page 7

Divorce ends one marriage in five

One marriage in five leads to divorce, according to a survey by the senior psychiatrist at Central Middlesex Hospital. He attributes the breakdowns to the emancipation of women, marital stress, and changing expectations of marriage. The cost to society of benefits to one-parent families, child care and hospital admissions exceeds £500m a year Page 5

War on gobbledegook

The National Consumer Council has declared war on Civil Service jargon and is issuing stickers for people to fix to difficult forms saying: "This is gobbledegook. Please use plain English". A council report says Britain's 100,000 official forms are mostly awful. It is to hold training courses to help bureaucrats Page 2

ecuted in Iran

the biggest mass executions Iranian revolution, 20 drug were shot in Tehran on the the religious judge Ayatollah. The ayatollah, who spared a member of the group, claimed raffickers were members of e largest smuggling gangs in e East Page 8

Police critics attacked

Allegations against the police of sadism, bullying, corruption and bias create an absurd distortion of the truth, Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, has told the Home Secretary. Such attacks could undermine public confidence and police self-confidence, he maintains Page 4

Jail death verdict

An inquest jury, has cleared staff at Walton jail, Liverpool, over the death of a prisoner on hunger strike. The Merseyside coroner said there was no evidence of ill-treatment or overdosing. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned Page 6

Hall collapses

collapsed on the "pregnant" West Berlin Congress Hall. ople were found seriously d two slightly. The rubble was or any more possible victims, ing was an American contri- he 1957 International Building in West Berlin. Investigating led out the possibility of a Page 7

Voting system 'inept'

A leading constitutional expert has denounced the system for electing British MPs by simple majority as "singularly inept". Page 6

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HOME NEWS

Union leaders scorn the Chancellor's offer of wage talks

From Donald Macintyre
Bournemouth

The suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that talks might be held between the Government and the TUC on wages was given short shrift yesterday by Mr David Basset, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union.

Mr Basset, chairman of the TUC's economic committee, said: "If the Chancellor's intention is to talk about wage restraint I see no point in the discussion. I have made my own union's policy quite clear. There will be no agreement with the Government on wage restraint."

Mr Basset rejected suggestions that the Government was about to embark on a U-turn and added: "The trade union movement has always made it clear it wants to talk about economic policy and it will do so. But talking is not enough, there must be action."

That meant action to reverse the current "obscene" upward trend in unemployment, and to bring down inflation and "most important of all, to stop the degeneration of British industry."

Mr Basset was speaking to reporters after telling his union's conference: "If it will be four hard leaner years for this government."

Calling successfully for sup-

port for an executive motion laying down a policy of practical opposition to the Government's economic and industrial policy, Mr Basset said there would not be a "Heath-type" change in the Government's thinking.

Mr Basset said the unions had to ensure that they gave the government's "atrocious" employment legislation no credibility. "We must refuse the bribe of money for postal ballots", he said. "We should urge the TUC immediately to establish a coordinating committee which can offer instant expert legal advice to all unions in need of it. We must tighten up our own closed shop agreements."

The executive motion yesterday called on the union to strengthen its membership, maintain and improve all union membership agreements, negotiate to protect and advance maternity and paternity rights, and support the TUC's call for all affiliated unions to boycott government finance for union secret ballots.

Jackson scorned Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers yesterday rebuffed Sir Geoffrey's offer, saying there was no point in having talks with the government, "as long as there is a high level of inflation and high interest rates." (David Felton writes from Blackpool). Leading article, page 17

12 pits in South Wales may have to close, MPs told

By Tim Jones

Twelve of the South Wales area's 36 pits hang like an albatross around the neck of the National Coal Board and are primarily responsible for the coalfields' £35m losses, the Parliamentary Select Committee on Welsh Affairs heard yesterday.

Mr Philip Weekes, director of the South Wales area, said the pits were either exhausted or subjected to extremely savage geological faults. But he did not think all 12 should be shut, although their closure would enable coal mined in the area to be more competitive with imports.

He added: "As a businessman I would like to get rid of six pits with the most hopeless prospects." About 1,600 of the 4,000 employed in them could be found other work in the coalfield. The coal board was investigating the future of the high-cost mines with the

National Union of Mineworkers. At present coal imported from Australia, strip-mined under perfect conditions, reaches Port Talbot at £20 a tonne, compared with the product extracted in valley pits nearby. To offset this, the coal board has subsidised British Steel to enable it to buy South Wales coal.

Mr Weekes told the committee that if this arrangement were not renewed, or if the BSC decided not to buy Welsh coal, pits could have to close. He agreed with Mr Leo Abse, chairman, that this could mean a total of 6,400 coalfield redundancies.

"Six of a shock": Mr Don Hayward, the National Union of Mineworkers' administrative officer in South Wales, said: "This has come as a bit of a shock to us. It is not the closing of the pits but the fact that Mr Weekes should have made the statement to MPs before the union."



Mrs Margaret Thatcher greeting Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

Steel unions urge new chief to stop closures

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation's new chairman was urged last night to freeze the corporation's closure programme and presented with an alternative strategy to save more than £500 a year.

That strategy has been drawn up and approved by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) and by the National Union of Blastfurnacemen (NUB) as a basis for discussions which they expect to have with Mr Ian MacGregor, the American businessman brought in to take over the chairman's post from Sir Charles Villiers.

Mr William Sims, general secretary of the ISTC, and Mr Hector Smith, of the NUB, stressed last night that they wanted an early meeting with Mr MacGregor and called for a big change in the top management and a share in policy making.

But their ability to influence policy will be severely constrained and both men expressed their strong disquiet with the provisional agreement for substantial redundancies reached at local level at the Port Talbot steelworks in South Wales. Talks were taking place yesterday for a similar rundown of the labour force at the Llanwern plant.

"There should be instant

conflagration over jobs in South Wales. The ISTC would be prepared to show the same kind of determination as we did earlier this year," Mr Sims said.

He faced "a hell of a job" in persuading workers whose jobs were threatened to stand and fight because of the handsome severance terms being offered by the BSC. Mr Sims accused it of using blackmail tactics to secure agreements by claiming that if agreement were not reached a whole works would be closed rather than operated at half capacity as planned.

Deploping the appointment of a foreigner to the chairman's post, he had nominated Mr Roy Mason, MP, and Mr John Powell, a senior BSC executive in South Wales—Mr Sims criticised the financial terms on which Mr MacGregor had been appointed.

Key features of the alternative plan involve an immediate change in the corporation's finances to lower depreciation and interest charges and cut the interest burden by at least £15m.

The union called for the BSC to be given the same level of state support as its competitors in Europe which, it claimed, could produce savings of more than £50m.

BSC threat to sue for return of document

By a Staff Reporter

The British Steel Corporation has threatened the magazine *Financial Weekly* with an injunction unless it voluntarily returns a confidential document published in the magazine last week, and discloses who supplied it.

I was a telex message sent to *Financial Weekly* on Monday, the corporation said the document, *The Return to Financial Viability—A Business Proposal for 1980/81*, indicating that British Steel is revaluing downwards its assets by about £1,200m, is its property and confidential.

Publication of details from the document was in breach of confidence and copyright, the BSC said and unless the magazine gave certain undertakings about its return and future use, the corporation would seek a court injunction.

British Steel is involved in an action against Granada Television, which it is suing for the name of the person who supplied confidential documents that formed the basis of a programme, *The Steel Papers*, broadcast during the steel strike.

Granada is seeking leave to overturn an Appeal Court ruling which held that it must give the name. Next month the House of Lords appeals committee is to hear its application.

Labour dismay over Olympic 'berating'

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Many British sportsmen and women rejected the Prime Minister's concept that the Olympic Games should be used as a political weapon. Mrs Margaret Thatcher was told last night by Mr Denis Howell, Labour spokesman on sport.

Responding to the Prime Minister's efforts to dissuade British athletes from going to Moscow, Mr Howell, in a letter to Mrs Thatcher, said that "many British sportspeople have asked me to express to you their dismay at the constant berating to which they are subjected, well orchestrated by political editors, because they have exercised their democratic rights to take their own decisions about competing in the Olympics."

Sportsmen believed that the campaign against the Olympics was providing a diversion from the real political and strategic considerations at issue in Afghanistan, he said.

Athletes believed that "your total silence to the question they come back to time and

time again is incredible," he said. "The question is: 'Why is it wrong for them to compete in sport but right for your ministers to encourage trade?'"

The position of Britain's Olympic partners in relation to sport in Europe had produced a situation of enormous frustration and importance.

"The governments of the Nine" advised their Olympic sportsmen to boycott, he said. "Only the West Germans have done so. Most British participants will be at the Olympics in company with their fellows from seven of our European partners in the EEC. European sport has shown that it is not going to be pushed around by European politicians."

Mrs Thatcher would no doubt appreciate that so far only two of the 23 Council of Europe countries had said they would not participate, Mr Howell said. Irish decisions have been agreed by the Union of Irish Equine Federation decided yesterday not to take part in the Olympics after the Defence Department had withdrawn two Army riders and four horses from the team.

War against 'verbal fist under the nose'

By Lucy Hodges

War was declared yesterday on Civil Service gobbledegook, particularly on the official jargon used in forms to be completed by a long-suffering public.

The National Consumer Council (NCC) says in a report published yesterday that Britain's 100,000 official forms are mostly awful. "It's not too strong to say that many are cruel, boring, incomprehensible, inefficient and inhuman—all at the same time," says the report's author, Mr Tom Vernon, a BBC journalist.

The NCC, a government-funded body, is issuing stickers for people to put on difficult forms. They say: "This is gobbledegook. Please use plain English." The idea is that people should return their completed forms to the NCC, which will then place the stickers in a prominent position instead of tearing out their hair.

The NCC hopes to hold workshops and devise training kits so that bureaucrats will have far less excuse for writing tortuous English.

Mr John Ward, head of the NCC's social policy unit, said yesterday that the public was browbeaten into accepting incomprehensible forms.

They were made to feel to blame if they did not understand forms, and to add insult to injury, they were often threatened with a fine or imprisonment if they completed a form incorrectly.

This is the same as getting a verdict first under the nose," he said.

The NCC knows of cases where a woman lost her home, a man went to jail and another paid hundreds of pounds to a solicitor because they did not understand their forms. Improving the efficiency of use of forms by even 1 per cent would save the taxpayer more than £1m a year.

Mr Vernon analyses a range of the most common forms and dispenses few complements. He finds the Inland Revenue's Tax Return (P1) form surprisingly "not quite as bad as all that."

He is most critical of the Department of Health and Social Security forms which he calls "monstrous documents."

Gobbledegook (by Tom Vernon, National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 1, £1).

Postal union accepts bonus deal

From David Felton
Blackpool

A further move to eliminate large-scale overtime working in the Post Office has been agreed by the Union of Post Office Workers in a deal which will increase pay by £10 a week.

The union's conference in Blackpool yesterday agreed a national bonus scheme for the delivery of circulars and promotional material with the daily post. At the moment almost half of the 55 million items of unaddressed mail is delivered without extra payment to customers. The remainder is handled in costly overtime periods.

In addition to a 15 per cent pay deal agreed earlier this month union members on Tuesday sanctioned a productivity scheme which is expected to increase earnings by a least £7 a week.

Opposition came from branches which have local deals, in some cases better than the national scheme.

Ulster GOC rules out more ruthless security measures

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Instant solutions or more ruthless measures to combat violence in Northern Ireland would provide no guarantee that terrorism would be defeated, the Army's commander in Ulster said yesterday.

It could be argued that such steps might achieve immediate results or a temporary respite but the long-term result of such initiatives would be to destroy certain freedoms, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Lawson, general officer commanding Northern Ireland, told 79 new Royal Ulster Constabulary officers at a passing out parade in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh.

Sir Richard said there were no circumstances in which the security forces could step outside the law.

not one of standing back and reacting to the terrorist. "It is a positive commitment to bring the terrorist to justice, using every weapon in our very sophisticated armoury."

"There is no acceptable level of violence. Our hands are not tied behind our backs, and we have no intention of giving the terrorist a moment's rest. It is just that we are not going to fall for his tactics."

"He is not going to trick us into needless repressive action, to alienate the population, cut off the ever-growing source of intelligence or to recruit support for the terrorist from outside our own borders."

Sir Richard said there were no circumstances in which the security forces could step outside the law.

Tory MPs to draw up 'death list' of quangos

By George Clark

Believing that the Government is not acting quickly enough to disband costly quangos, Mr Philip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton, said yesterday that he and other Conservatives are collecting information to be published in time for this year's Conservative Party conference, starting out the Government's failings.

He also produce a booklet, in conjunction with the Adam Smith Institute, giving the record of all departmental

Ministers in getting rid of quangos and of setting up new ones, and consulting a death list of those bodies which Mr Holland and his fellow campaigners believe should be abolished.

They will give reasons for their recommendations which will be based on parliamentary answers now being given to a series of questions being put to ministers.

Mr Holland said that the scale of patronage exercised by Ministers had been curbed only slightly.

Labour HQ staff aim to disrupt party conference

By Our Political Reporter

Staff employed by the Labour Party are refusing to cooperate in the organising of the special party conference on May 31 because of a pay dispute.

Though the conference is expected to go ahead, the staff are adopting a policy of non-cooperation. The action is being taken because the party management have refused to improve an offer of a 20 per cent pay rise.

The staff are claiming 32 per cent in line with a rise given to heads of department recently.

Channel tunnel 'a sure-fire investment'

By Craig Seton

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The consortium was offering itself to manage the design, financing and supervision of construction for British and French railways.

The consortium favoured a rail-only project using bored tunnelling methods at a cost of £539m, cheaper by more than £200m than four other options put before the committee. It envisaged only 15 per cent of the financing from equity and 85 per cent of debt, of which it hoped 30 per cent would be available from the EEC.

The consortium comprises Cofra Civil Engineering from the United Kingdom, Philip Hozman AG, of West Germany, Royal Bos Kallie Westminster Group NV, of the United Kingdom, and Spie Batignolles, of France.

Continued from page 1

asked questions by select committees on matters of professional judgment. It is not open to them to explain the advice which they have given to the Government on such a matter, or would give if asked by the Government. They cannot therefore go beyond explaining the economic reasoning which, in the Government's view, justifies their policy. . . . If there is no public evidence of a Government view and the witness is asked for his own professional judgment, the issue, or his judgment of the view that the Government would be likely to take, he should refer to the political nature of the issue and suggest that the questioning be addressed or referred to ministers.

MPs are unlikely, according to the document, to accept refusals to disclose reports from departmental committees which have outsiders sitting on them, particularly if the existence of such committees has been announced. Therefore, "these implications need to be taken into account in deciding how much publicity should be given to the establishment of committees of this kind."

The memorandum places great emphasis on the importance of securing agreement from select committees to "sideline" passages of evidence which departments do not want published. Once "side-

lined", material is removed from committee reports released to the press and public. "Sideline" non-classified material is treated as a matter of special delicacy.

If a department proposes (sic) to reveal confidential (but not classified) information which is in the view of the department, it would not be desirable on grounds other than security to include in the published evidence, they should first ask the committee to agree that it should not be published or at least be certain that the committee is prepared to agree to a reasonable degree of sidelining. It should be noted that select committees may sometimes challenge a request for sidelining, and officials must always be sure that they can justify such a request if they make one. Challenges are likely to be more difficult to defend, in the case of non-classified material than where the information has a standard security classification.

Officials faced with questions the rules prevent them from answering are advised to stall. There is no objection to a civil servant explaining in general terms why information cannot be given. But, if MPs continue to press him, it may be best to ask for time to consider the request and to promise to report back."

Civil servants barred from giving professional views

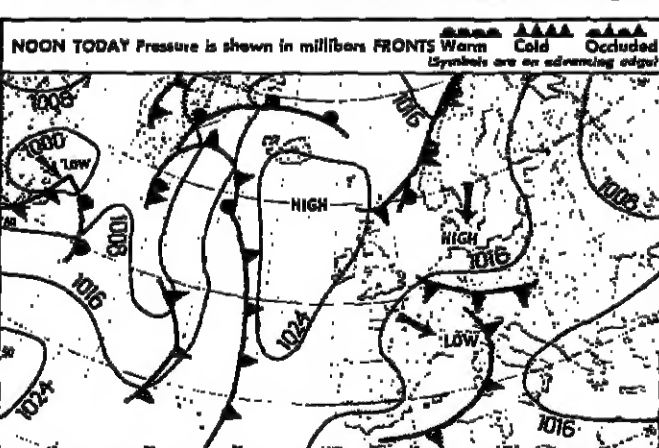
Continued from page 1

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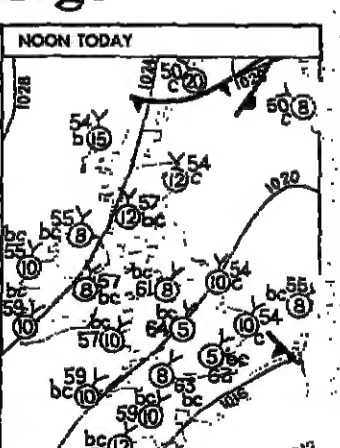
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Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.59 am
Sun sets: 8.56 pm
Moon rises: 2.21 am
Moon sets: 12.58 pm
Full Moon: May 29.
Lighting up: 9.26 pm to 4.28 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.20 am, 6.2m; 8.37 pm, 5.8m. Avonmouth, 1.15 am, 10.4m; 1.55 pm, 10.1m. Dover, 5.42 am, 5.2m; 6.12 pm, 5.4m. Hull, 12.28 am, 5.7m; 12.33 pm, 5.7m. Liverpool, 5.52 am, 7.5m; 6.37 pm, 7.2m. 11.5 am, 3.28m.
High pressure to the W of Scotland will maintain a mostly dry N or NE airstream over the British Isles.
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man. Dry, sunny periods developing, wind NE, light to moderate, max temp 19°-21°C (66° to 70°F).
SE, SW, Central S England, Channel Islands. Mostly dry, sunny periods, perhaps isolated showers in S.W. NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 18°-20°C (64° to 68°F), cooler on coasts.
East Anglia, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen. Mostly dry sunny intervals inland, rather cloudy with perhaps patchy mist or drizzle on coasts; wind NE, moderate, 1, fair; 2, rain; 3, sun.



locally fresh on coast; max temp 13° to 16°C (55° to 61°F), cooler on coasts.
SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland. Dry, sunny periods; wind N or NE, light to moderate; max temp 17° to 19°C (63° to 66°F).
Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland. Mostly cloudy, a little drizzle chiefly on coasts, hill fog patches; wind, light to moderate; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).
Orkney, Shetland. Mostly cloudy, hill fog patches, a little drizzle at times, hill fog; wind N, light to moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry with sunny periods and rather warm, but cloudy at times and cooler in the night.
See passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, fresh to strong; sea moderate to rough.
St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, fresh to strong; sea moderate to rough.

Yesterday
London: Temp: max 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 21°C (70°F), min 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 10°C (50°F). Humidity: 7 p.m., 55 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 p.m., 1.3in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 p.m., 1.3in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 p.m., 1.3in.

At the resorts
24 hr to 5 pm, May 21

| Resort | Sun | Rain | Temp | Wind |
|----------------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Blackpool | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Bournemouth | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Brighton | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Cardiff | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Exeter | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Gloucester | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Harrogate | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Leeds | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Liverpool | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Manchester | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Newcastle | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Nottingham | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Sheffield | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Southampton | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Torquay | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Wolverhampton | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |
| Wrexham | 0.0 | 12 | 23 | Cloud |

Overseas sailing prices
Australia ED 0.30, Africa 0.30, Asia 0.30, Europe 0.30, India 0.30, Japan 0.30, Korea 0.30, Latin America 0.30, Middle East 0.30, North America 0.30, Oceania 0.30, South America 0.30, Switzerland 0.30, Turkey 0.30, USA 0.30, USSR 0.30, Yugoslavia 0.30.

Public and date of departure. For more information, contact the relevant authority. For more information, contact the relevant authority.

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Bad news for Prophets of Doom.

Maybe the future isn't quite as black as it's painted. We all know that there is an energy crisis. But what the prophets of doom tend to forget is that there is nothing like a crisis to stimulate our national inventiveness.

Here's just one example that illustrates the point.

On Teesside, ICI have one of the biggest industrial power stations in Europe. (It can generate enough energy to supply a city the size of Birmingham). If it were to run entirely on oil it would burn up £72 million worth every year.

But it no longer has to run entirely on oil. Spurred on by recurring energy shortages, our scientists started looking for alternatives.

First they found ways of using waste liquids and gases

produced by chemical plants on the site, as fuel - something which also reduces pollution.

Then they started using other liquid wastes which previously had been dumped.

Now about a third of the station's energy can come from waste products. We even burn left overs from other companies in the district. Incredibly, this project has already saved over 3 million tons of oil - worth enough to build another power station!

Finding new sources of energy, and ways of saving the energy we have, is now one of ICI's highest priorities. This story is one of our successes.

We'll soon have a lot more bad news for the world's professional pessimists.



The Pathfinders
Investing in Energy for Britain.

HOME NEWS

Attacks on the police distort truth, federation chief says

From Stewart Tendler

Scarlborough. Criticism of the police has at times reached a pitch where "to hear some politicians and commentators you might think the police service is full of men who combine the worst qualities of humanity". Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said yesterday at the federation's conference in Scarborough.

Allegations of sadism, bullying, bigotry, corruption and bias created an "absurd distortion of the truth". But such attacks might undermine public confidence and police self-confidence.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, addressing the federation for the first time since he took office last year, agreed that many allegations had proved unfounded. But he added: "Some at least of the criticism of the police service and of the police complaints system reflects a genuine concern on the part of moderate and thoughtful people who are in no sense extremists".

He was satisfied that an independent element was needed in the complaints procedure and in the next few months he would be "giving careful consideration to whether the present system is the right one".

Mr Jardine, in his chairman's speech, spoke of allegations of deaths in police custody. Referring to Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham East, Mr Jardine said: "One particular MP has been riding his hobbyhorse for a long time

now. He started off by saying he had evidence, and that was the word he used, that a great many people were being beaten up by the police in cells."

But, Mr Jardine said, no evidence was produced for proper investigation and the allegations moved on to the question of deaths in custody. Great play had been made of the fact that about 275 people had died over 10 years yet it had not been noted that 10 million had been held in custody during that time.

In a speech punctuated by loud applause, Mr Jardine said the federation had not missed the fact that many of the allegations were leading to a demand for greater police accountability. That meant "political control of the police".

He referred to the James Kelly case and praised the Merseyside police for their restraint in the face of the public outcry. It was, he said, "an outstanding example of how a case of half-truths and lies was built up into a so-called case against the police". The public now knew it was totally misled by a "motley group of politicians aided and abetted by the BBC and Granada Television".

A plea that policemen, such as marksmen, who had to kill someone in the course of their duties should be protected from the ensuing publicity and harassment by the same confidentiality given to rape victims and juveniles, was made at the conference. A motion on those lines was passed against the advice of federation leaders.



Harry Blech, the conductor, rehearsing the London Mozart Players for his seventieth birthday concert at the Festival Hall next Wednesday.

McNee warning on end of 'sus' law

The repeal of the "sus" law would encourage street crime, Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday.

In a statement after a Commons select committee recommendation that the law should be abolished, Sir David said: "Repeal would leave an unacceptable gap in the law and would encourage further street crime."

The all-party Home Affairs Committee said in a report that the gap in the law which would be left by repeal was a small price, worth paying.

Coroner refuses calls for an inc report into Blair Peach's death

By Nicholas Timmins

Dr John Burton, the coroner at the London inquest on Mr Blair Peach, a schoolteacher, twice refused yesterday to produce the report of the police inquiry into Mr Peach's death.

The report was submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions after Mr Peach's death at the demonstration against the National Front in Southall in April last year.

Dr Burton's refusal came after Chief Supt William Telfer refused to answer a question on the report put to him by Mr Stephen Sedley, for the Peach family.

Mr Sedley asked if the report suggested that one particular police officer might be open to a charge in connection with causing Blair Peach's death.

Mr Telfer, who was a senior officer on the inquiry, headed by Commander John Cass,

said: "I am afraid I cannot answer that." Mr Sedley asked if he would produce the report. Mr Telfer said he would not.

Dr Burton said he was "a bit cross" at Mr Sedley's questions. There was an implication in the question that there was something the jury did not know that it should know.

He rejected a request from Mr Sedley that the report be produced, saying that if a confidential report was published it would be the last time that one would be written.

Mr Sedley repeated his request later after Mr Telfer had been questioned by Mr Brian Watling, QC, for the Metropolitan Police.

Mr Watling asked whether, despite the depth of the police investigation, there was, in fact, no evidence to show that police used any non-issue weapons at the scene, or any evidence that

they took any such action.

Mr Watling also asked to confirm that evidence was submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Sedley argued that the report was relevant to the case against Dr Burton again produce it.

Mr Telfer said hours of police time spent by 30 officers in questioning Mr Peach's death.

He said that trousers, spare t-shirts, and a pair of shoes were found in the area of the demonstration. All the negative.

The hearing continued.

Foundation set up to finance crime prevention research

By a Staff Reporter

A research body to study techniques of crime prevention and the preservation of public order has been set up by a group of peers, senior policemen and top civil servants.

The Prince of Wales is president of the Foundation, whose trustees include Lord Sleff (chairman), Lord Goodman, Lord Robens, Sir Brian Cribb, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office, Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the

Cabinet, and two chief constables.

Modelled on the American Police Foundations, it has achieved charitable status.

The institution is the brainchild of Lord Harris of Greenwich, who was Minister of State at the Home Office from 1974 to 1979. "We envisaged Americans and were rather impressed by the advantage of an independently funded organization doing this kind of work", he said yesterday.

Scaled nuclear policy u

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

A preoccupation with the balance between the need for nuclear power, the size of the international market for nuclear development, said

In an address to

in a series of "Towards a Nuclear Future" at the Institute of Nuclear Sciences, London, proposed keeping industry "ticking".

He believed the fine balance between the need for nuclear power, the size of the international market for nuclear development, said

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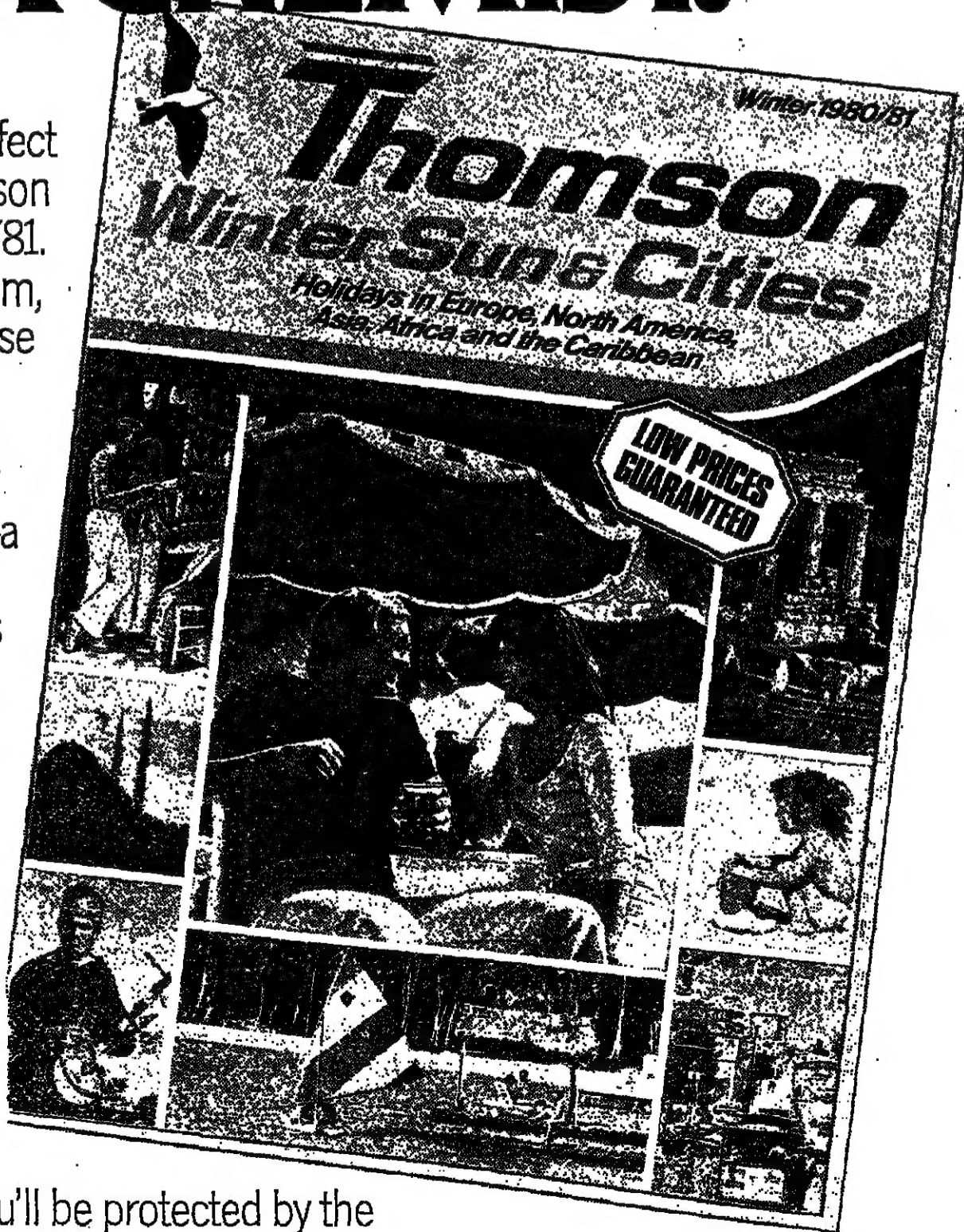
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Special status urged for pit subsidence areas

By Ronald Karshaw

Special status for areas damaged by mining subsidence is advocated by Mr Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley, who has started moves to bring up to date the Coal Mining Subsidence Act, 1957.

The initiative was prompted by meetings with constituents whose homes have been damaged by subsidence and who maintain that more could be done by the National Coal Board in compensating householders for disruption to homes and lives.

Mr Mason has submitted a list of "points of concern" to Mr John Morris, QC, Labour MP for Aberavon, who, Mr Mason said, would apply his legal mind to the list with a view to amending the Act and the code of practice followed by the board in making restitution to those affected.

The list includes a suggestion that methods of notification of subsidence damage should be improved. Another point is that insufficient work is done on safety at the outset, including the possibility of gas and water main fractures.

Mr Mason says: "The 1957 subsidence Act should now be compared with recent legislation such as the Land Act and the Health and Safety at Work

Act." Rates of pay compensation should be up to more realistic levels to inflation.

He adds: "Coal should be given a special designated status more urgency, authorities, gas and boards and local authorities."

Other suggestions comments on time limits and rehousing, of workmen on the need for more county engineers and local planning departments.

Mr Donald Cl chairman of the Da dence Action Group, approached Mr Mas stitutions with a list of the principal p that the current cot tice followed by the is open to too wide a tation.

"Sir Derek Ears of the board has st board wants to be s subsidence victims might be considered in the eyes of coal cials is often not generous in the ey householders."

Hope of £60m EEC subsidy on school milk

By Hugh Clayton

The Government is trying to secure an EEC school milk subsidy that could be worth £60m a year to Britain. Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, told the Commons Select Committee for Agriculture yesterday that he did not want to give details because talks had begun with the European Commission.

Mr Walker told Mr Douglas Hogg, Conservative MP for Grantham, that the Government had rejected a plan suggested by farmers and dairymen for the British share of the school milk subsidy to be channelled through his ministry instead of the rate support grant.

The dairy industry is alarmed that the Government's decision to abolish the obligation for local councils to provide free school milk could accelerate the national decline in milk consumption.

Ministers have decided to continue allowing local councils to pay for school milk because without their share of the cost the EEC subsidy would be paid

Rugby play jailed for match injury

Christopher John aged 40, an amateur player, was jailed a Crown Court yesterday months after Judge the violence in sports punished.

Mr Giggell, a cleaner of Vanguard lington, pleaded wounding Mr John C Crabtree, an account broken jaw, cheek nose and was in hos week. The incident when Mr Giggell w for the Wimbledon S a friendly match with tours Rugby Club Strollers' ground at W.

Mr Anthony Scott the defence, said Giggell's shirt was believed Mr Crabtree sponsible.

Judge Clay said: was a felony of the opposing team severe injuries.

Violence in sports e got out of hand. "I f 30 committes to con

One British marriage in five ends with divorce, survey finds

By Frances Gibb

The emancipation of women is an important cause of stress in marriage, leading to the present divorce rates of one marriage in five, a survey published yesterday reveals.

There is a "growing diminution of the authority of the husband over the wife and a much more subtle awareness of the psychological and social needs of the couple", it says.

It is inevitable in the midst of such experimentation and attempts at personal fulfilment that marital breakdown should be conspicuous.

The survey, by Dr Jack Dominian, senior psychiatrist at the Central Middlesex Hospital, is the first in a series by the new Study Commission on the family, an independent body set up under the chairmanship of Sir Campbell Adamson with the support of the Leverhulme Trust.

It estimates that the cost to the public of marital breakdown, including supplementary benefits paid to one-parent families, children in care, prescriptions and hospital admissions is between £500m and £1,000m a year.

Nor is there any evidence of a fall in divorce rates. Divorce affects all western countries, with levels ranging from 22 per cent of all marriages in England and Wales, to 40 per cent in the United States, it says.

But if divorce rates are high, so are the cases of remarriage. If present rates continue, one

in five men and women born in about 1950 will have married for the second time by the age of 50.

Divorce is not directly linked to disenchantment with marriage. The reasons are easier financial support for divorce and the increased number of marriages, as well as people's changing expectations of what marriage should be.

Dr Dominian sees two trends, however, which may lead to a fall in divorce rates. One is that fewer marriages are enforced by a premarital pregnancy, and the other is that the average age for marriage is beginning to creep up.

Dr Dominian said in London yesterday that in the last few decades several significant changes had affected marriage. They were the increasing emancipation of women, the availability of birth control, which enabled couples to restrain the size of their families, and the growing desire for personal fulfilment within marriage.

"This means a great deal of stress in the marriage because expectations have risen a long way ahead of the changes in education and society needed to support the expectations", he said.

Dr Dominian believed the cost to the public of marital breakdown could be rechanneled. "If more support was given, for instance, to one-parent families, the cost of children in care would be less."

"Marriage in Britain 1945-50, 231 Baker Street, London NW1 6XL (£1.30 plus p and p).

AA reports £460 rise in cost of motoring

The cost of running the average family car rose last year by £460, according to Lord Erroll of Hale, chairman of the Automobile Association.

He told the AA's annual meeting in London yesterday that 60 per cent of car owners used their vehicles to travel to work, and the association believed "any increases in motoring taxation are also a tax on the ability of workers to get to work."

The AA said that the annual cost of running an average family car had risen from £1,554 last year to £1,997.

Lord Erroll criticized the Government for increasing road tax by a total of £745m while cutting back on expenditure on roads.

He said the road network was still inadequate, adding: "Not only are we ignoring this need for new or improved roads, but lack of proper funds for road maintenance has resulted in a deterioration of the existing network."

AA membership last year reached a record 5,328,000 and uniformed staff increased by 3,250.

Driving deterioration: Motorway driving standards in the North-west have never been worse, according to the AA.

It said yesterday that poor driving included the often fatal practice of "tailgating" was responsible for a big increase in serious accidents.

Nurses to vote on ending industrial action ban

From Annabel Ferriman Harrogate

Nurses are to be asked whether they want to abandon their policy of never taking industrial action in the light of the Government's refusal to increase its 14 per cent pay offer.

The Royal College of Nursing's representative body voted yesterday at its Harrogate conference to carry out a new ballot of members over industrial action to see whether the profession's mood had changed since formulating the policy last year.

Delegates supporting the move said they thought that the college's policy of never striking had been exploited by the Government and was responsible for the poor pay offer.

Miss Catherine Hall, the college's general secretary, said that no one at the conference in Harrogate was contemplating industrial strike action. "What is being talked about is selective industrial action carefully



Miss Catherine Hall: Selective action

thought out to safeguard the interests of patients."

She said nurses could cause administrative chaos by refusing to fill in forms for the Government. They could refuse to

do jobs which were not strictly their responsibility and could refuse to allow wards to be left in the hands of unqualified nurses, as often happened.

She said many delegates were being forced by government policy to contemplate industrial action.

Mr Michael Walsh, a delegate from Bristol, proposing the ballot motion, said that nurses were being offered less than half the rises being offered to doctors, of about £800 instead of £2,000.

He said that Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, had insisted that there was no chance whatever of nurses getting more than 14 per cent.

"If he means what he says, then he is doing serious damage to the nursing profession, the health service and patients as well. Patients are suffering from nursing shortages and will suffer more and more until the profession is well-paid, happy and united, and not a bunch of

frustrated and bitter paupers and beggars."

Mrs Elizabeth Bell, a delegate from Bury St Edmunds, said she had learnt from the conference that nurses were beggars. "Every year we take our begging bowl to Westminster and tip our caps and every year we return in despair."

A few delegates spoke against the motion. They said the last ballot voted 5,524 to 2,639 against industrial action, which would be bound to affect patients.

Several delegates also pointed out that ancillary workers who had struck in the "winter of discontent" only won an increase of one per cent on the previous offer. But the motion was overwhelmingly carried.

The conference was told that an early day motion in the House of Commons urging the Government to treat nurses as generously as doctors, had been signed by 103 Labour MPs.

Pupils sent home after tunnel is found under school

A school was closed yesterday and its 274 pupils sent home after it was reported that a tunnel ran under the building and its playing field.

The residents' association at Great Cornard, near Sudbury, Suffolk, has called on Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to order a public inquiry. It says that a tunnel extended at least 100ft under the grounds of the village primary school, ending in an underground "cave".

The association says that it told the local education authority of the extent of the tunnel after a local resident broke into it.

Mr Joe Alban, a former clerk of works at a Greater London Council housing development near the school, said yesterday that the surrounding land was "riddled with holes".

He maintained that he told the chairman of the local district council in 1977 that there was a tunnel below the school playing field.

"I was so worried I also went to see my MP and the county councillor for the area. The only result was a statement

from Suffolk County Council to the effect that there was nothing to worry about."

He said he repeated his warning last week and pinpointed the mouth of a chalk tunnel.

The county council ordered workmen to board up the tunnel entrance and promised soil tests in the area when the primary school pupils went home this week for their half-term holidays. Then the tunnel was broken into and on Tuesday this week the residents' association told the education authority.

assistant county architect, said last night: "When a hole appeared near the school about a fortnight ago we sealed it off and decided to carry out a series of probes along the school perimeter. We had absolutely no evidence at that stage to suggest the cavity extended under the school."

"On Tuesday we learnt that a member of the public had broken in and crawled about some distance beneath the surface. As a result of his report we had no alternative but to recommend immediate closure of the school."

Ministerial tribute to Mind

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Sir George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, yesterday made a special point of paying tribute to Mind, the mental health organization which has been strongly criticized by Mr William van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham.

Sir George did not specifically refer to Mr van Straubenzee but made it clear that he was responding to his allegations.

"There is a high regard within the department and among ministers for Mind's wide-ranging work in the mental health field," Sir George said. "Mind's day services, sponsored by Mind."

"In addition to the direct work of the national organization we especially value the support and encouragement given to the work of local voluntary groups," he said.

"That is why we make a very substantial grant to Mind's central administrative costs."

Mr Tony Smythe, director of Mind, who was attacked personally, welcomed Sir George's firm support for Mind and his confidence in it.

Voluntary groups ask for tighter government links

pressing. Mrs Morrison, who is a former vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, said that the national council had, with the Churches Main Committee, sent a memorandum to the Home Secretary urging immediate reform.

"The skill of the conjurer is frequently needed to fit the activities of many voluntary organizations into the strait-jacket of charitable status," Mrs Morrison said.

The substantial cuts in the special temporary employment programme were a tragedy for the rapidly rising number of unemployed people. The Government should devise a strategy that combined the proved strengths of both the statutory and voluntary sectors in providing services for those in need.

End of 405-line system costly to some viewers

By a Staff Reporter

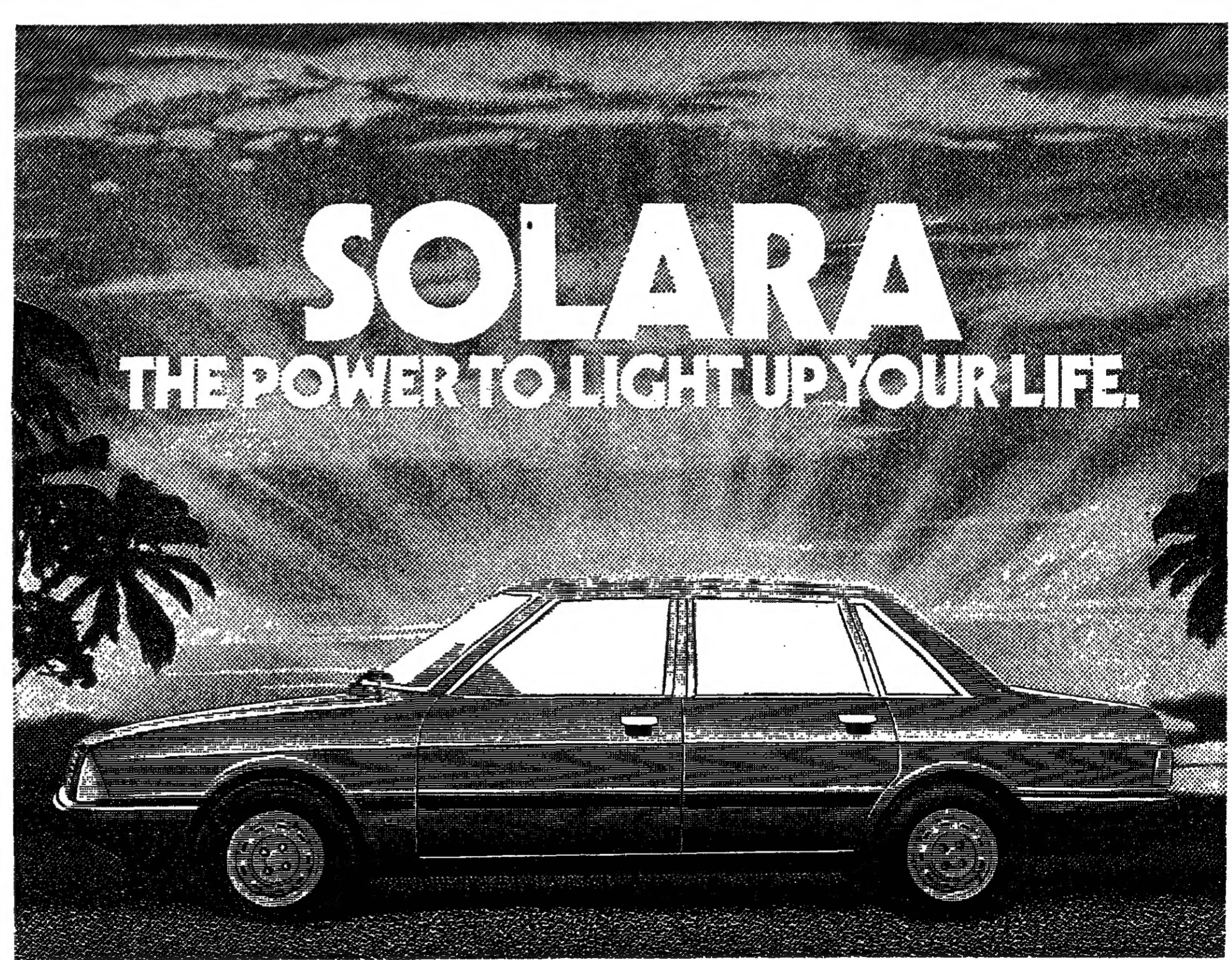
People living in remote areas will have to buy community transmitters costing £500 when the 405-line VHF television service is phased out in 1982. The new 625-line system which transmits colour to the BBC and commercial channels.

People with dual-standard television sets who have never used the 625-line capacity will have to install outside aerials. Those with sets made before the early 1960s, when BBC2 began, will also be affected.

Forty-eight transmitters will be closed in the first year of the phase-out. The BBC has 110 transmitters using 405 lines against commercial television's 47.

The stations closing first will be in areas where there is good coverage from the UHF 625-line services.

when public expenditure was subject to severe restraint. "For the personal social services which are so important to disabled people, the Government has planned a greater than average cut in expenditure," she said. "Yet many of us who are close to handicapped people know that it is not they who have been guilty of any extravagance."



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£4,068 to £6,370. And you'll be surprised at the deal your Talbot dealer will offer.

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TWA

substantial amounts of tax-free salaries—anywhere to £1,000 a month. In the helot classes, for move in a parallel world touching that of the living in anticipation of next holiday outside. I some residence, but often express surprise quickly their time has

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ERSEAS

Separatists accept resounding Quebec defeat It given promise of a rewritten constitution

Patrick Brogan
Tel. May 21
ec gave a resounding
to Canadian federalism
lay, when every section
population and virtually
part of the province voted
"sovereignty-association"
the device that was to
uebec towards independ-
The Quebec provincial
ment's proposal was re-
by 59.5 per cent to 40.5
nt.

"No" carried a majority,
a narrow one (52 per
cent to 48 per cent) among
speaking Quebecers.
The speakers and recent im-
migrants from Italy, Greece
and places all returned "No"
of up to 95 per cent.

René Lévesque, the Pre-
mier of Quebec and leader of
the Parti Québécois, his life's
on in ruins, told a crowd
supporters last night that
he would resume later
the defeat on what
led a dishonourable cam-
paign conducted by the federal
ment (Ottawa) put the
case for federalism to
corporate voters too much
in laws governing elec-
tions, he said that the
of the polls must be
ed.

Claude Ryan, the leader
Liberal Party, whose hour
umph it was, told his sup-
porters that the defeat
was a victory for the
of federalism. He called
on to join him in urging
of Canada to open nego-
s to rewrite the constitu-
tion, and to secure the
French Canadians.
said that English Canada
not "go back to sleep",
ing that the issue of
disaffection was re-
sulting in Quebec to come
ar, will no longer be possible
oneself over to the sort
of distinctions that we
during the campaign.
today, we are again all
citizens."

Pierre Trudeau, the Prime
Minister, issued a state-
ment last night, said that
he did not reserve at the
victory, but he had a
word for his defeated com-

patriots, who "had to wrap up
their dreams again and how to
the verdict of the majority".

He added: "Without further
delay, we must apply ourselves
to rebuild the house to answer
to the new needs of the Can-
adian family."

Mr Trudeau promised during
the campaign that he would call
a conference of the 10 provin-
cial governments to examine
ways of amending the constitu-
tion. He repeated the promise
last night and said he was
happy that the provincial
premiers had already said that
even a large "No" vote in the
Quebec referendum would mean
that changes in the constitution
would be necessary.

Canada's basic constitution is
the British North America Act,
and various efforts have been
made through the years to reach
agreement between all the
provinces on a new text to re-
place it, and "repatriate the
constitution". Now they will try
again.

The campaign itself certainly
changed some votes, but from
the day of their victory in the
1976 election, the PQ faced an
uphill battle in persuading
Quebecers that they should
break with the Canadian Federa-
tion and replace it with
"sovereignty-association", a deli-
berately woolly idea that would
give Quebec all the rights of
a sovereign state while remain-
ing economically part of Canada.

Mr Lévesque got off to a rousing start

The out-and-out separatists
denounced the idea: they want-
ed a more straightforward vote
on independence. Mr Lévesque
said he could never win such
a vote, preferred to advance the
idea of sovereignty-association,
and in the event they did not
even ask for it in the referen-
dum. They merely asked for
authority to negotiate such an
arrangement with the rest of
Canada.

Even this "soft question"
was defeated, 60-40 last night.
The only time that the poll sug-

gested that the "Yes" might
win was at the beginning of
the campaign, which Mr Léves-
que got off to a rousing start
in the debate in Parliament.
On Sunday, it is true, the last
published opinion poll put the
"Yes" ahead, but with a very
large block of people unde-
cided.

One turning point in the cam-
paign occurred when one of Mr
Lévesque's ministers referred to
women who supported the
"No" as "Yvettes". This was
a reference to a child's reader
whose main characters, Guy and
Yvette, represent a complete
stereotype of male and female
roles—like Jane and John in
England. The minister, Mme
Lise Payette, was suggesting
that "Yvettes" had no will of
their own, and she aroused
them to fury.

Women played active role in the 'No' vote

There was a demonstration
of about 15,000 women in
Montreal, and for the rest of
the campaign, women played an
active role on the "No" side.
They voted more solidly for the
"No" than did the men, and
tipped the balance among
French-speaking Canadians.

The other episode in the
closing days of the campaign
that probably affected the
result was an unfortunate
remark by Mr Lévesque that
Mr Trudeau was not really
Quebecer because his middle
name was Elliot. Mr Trudeau
turned this gaffe against his
opponent with devastating
effect in his last night rally
here last Wednesday evening,
pointing out that the Elliotts
were his mother's family and
had lived in Quebec for 200
years.

The PQ came to power in
1976, with a vote of 41 per cent,
almost exactly what the "Yes"
achieved yesterday. Polls show
that Mr Lévesque is still very
popular, far more than Mr
Ryan, and that his government
has very high approval ratings.
Yesterday's defeat is bound
to be a blow to that popularity,
and to mark the revival of the
Liberal Party. The Liberals won

all seven seats contested in by-
elections last November, and
the complete collapse of the
other political parties reduces
Quebec to a two-party state.

The chances are, therefore,
that Mr Lévesque will postpone
the election as long as he can,
which could mean until the
summer of 1981. In that case, he
would direct the negotiations
with the federal and other pro-
vincial governments on the
future of Canada, at least to
begin with. They are expected
to be difficult and to last
several years.

Mr Ryan may eventually reap
the harvest of his victorious
campaign. It was an old-
fashioned effort directed at
meeting as many people and
shaking as many hands as
possible.

For most people, however,
the victor yesterday was Mr
Trudeau, whose position in
Canadian politics, as the leader
who has persuaded his people
to remain in the federation, is
now much stronger than it has
been for years. The campaign
was a duel between Mr Trudeau
and Mr Lévesque, and Mr
Trudeau won.

Trudeau appeal: Mr Trudeau,
"happy and relieved" that the
people of Quebec voted against
breaking up Canada's present
federal structure, has called on
Mr Lévesque to join in the
search for a renewed confeder-
ation (John Best writes from
Ottawa).

He made his appeal in a
nationally-televised statement
late last night after the results
of the Quebec referendum had
become known.

While there were many dif-
ferences between "Yes" and
"No" voters, all shared a
desire for change, Mr Trudeau
said.

"It is upon this desire for
change that we must build a
renewed Canadian federation,
which will give to the people of
Quebec, and the whole country,
more reason to proclaim
proudly that we are Canadians.
I hope that Mr Lévesque will
agree to take part in this
renewal," he said.

Mr Trudeau is planning to
call a federal-provincial
constitutional conference later this
year.

World View

by Arrigo Levi

Buenos Aires summit raises hopes of Argentine move to democracy

Brasilia

The Buenos Aires summit be-
tween the Presidents of Argen-
tina and Brazil seems to have
been a personal success for both
leaders and to offer some new
hope that Argentina may one
day, at a time still to be
decided, and within certain
limits, follow Brazil on the path
to democratization.

The final declaration by
President Figueroa and Presi-
dent Videla started with a re-
sounding statement of demo-
cratic principles, by saying that
the respect for the rights of the
individual, as well as "an
authentic republican and plural-
istic democracy, with the active
participation of all expressions
of social forces and of political
parties, as essential institutions
of the system" are "an irre-
nounceable foundation for the
Brazilian and Argentinian
nationalities".

Bitterness of a hard and cruel cycle

This is a lot to say for
Argentina's military rulers,
who were recently criticized
heavily in a special report by
the Organization of American
States (OAS) for having at
least permitted innumerable
acts of cruelty, torture and
murder during the fight against
terrorism. In support of Presi-
dent Videla, General Figueroa
joined him reminding the OAS
that it should not "interfere
in the internal affairs of mem-
ber states".

There were other similar
gestures by the Brazilian
President, during a visit
characterized by a flow of
rhetoric and embraces, which
included statements about their
"common ideals".
General Videla made it clear
that the generous principles
mentioned above would be
implemented "in our own way,
after the bitterness of a hard

and cruel cycle". He told
journalists that "the present
stage of political dialogue is
meant to lead to another stage
which will provide this process
with a profound political con-
tent"—whatever that may
mean.

But he also claimed that
Argentina had contributed to
the stability of all of South
America with its fight against
terrorism and was disdainful of
critics of his Government's
actions.

All this may open only
slightly the door to democra-
tization in Argentina: it is still
better than when it appeared to
be locked. President Figueroa
tried to prevent criticism by the
opposition in Brazil for his ges-
tures to General Videla by re-
peatedly confirming his com-
mitment to the continuation of
the *abertura*. He also pointedly
received, while in Buenos Aires,
the sister of a Brazilian woman
recently released, thanks to his
efforts, from jail in Uruguay,
where she had been arrested for
political reasons. He also told
President Videla, and the press,
that he thought Brazil's *abertura*
would have a good influ-
ence upon the other countries
of Latin America. "My ideal",
he added, "would be for Brazil
and Argentina to share the
same aims."

New era of integration for Latin America

The Buenos Aires summit
could, on the whole, make the
democratization of the military
regimes less difficult. But one
will have to wait for more
positive signs of such a trend
in Argentina, while hoping
that other recent signs of a
slow-down in Brazil's own
democratization, like the im-
prisonment of Sao Paulo's
union leaders after a long
strike and the incrimination
of an opposition Member of

Parliament for a speech heavily
criticizing the armed forces,
will not herald a fatal crisis
of the *abertura*.

In the field of international
relations, the Buenos Aires
summit, which ended with the
signing of over a dozen special
agreements, mostly on econ-
omic cooperation, should in-
deed start a new era of in-
tegration for Latin America.

New opportunities opened for Europe

This opens up new opportu-
nities, especially for Europe. The
Community is about to sign, in
coming months, two framework
treaties on cooperation with the
countries of the Pacto Andino
(Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia,
Peru and Bolivia), and with
Brazil. These are somewhat
vaguely phrased documents,
which should however start
some concrete initiatives. But
the Community's efforts in
Latin America are limited: it
does not even have an office in
Brazil, though it may acquire
one in the future.

The Community could greatly
increase its cooperation with
Brazil, in order to help it solve
its still enormous social
problems, and to develop fully
its equally enormous resources.
Stronger links with Europe
would also help the process of
democratization, which again
might have some positive influ-
ence on Argentina's rulers as
an inducement to follow the
same path.

The Brazilians often wonder
why Europe, which has created
a powerful structure of coopera-
tion, through the Lomé Con-
vention, with Africa and the Carib-
bean, should almost ignore
Latin America. I fully share
their wonder and understand
their resentment at being
largely bypassed by Europe's
foreign policy.

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am starts its paign of i-cooperation

Our Correspondent

May 21
s and central government
throughout Assam came
and still today on the first
a nine-day campaign of
operation with the gov-
nt.

campaign is part of the
on for the expulsion from
of migrant workers from
parts of India.
the first time the en-
s of banks and the
ti and Dibrugarh stations
India Radio, including
engineering staff, joined
campaign and did not
for duty as a token of
ity with other govern-
ment workers.

meising tension has been
ed from different parts of
ate. Official reports re-
today said an indefinite
had been imposed on
/hail area after clashes
in rival groups. About 50
were arrested for viola-
tion of curfew and other offences.

pect killer ates held

May 21.—Two men
ted of being among the
s who last week shot dead
tain of a British cargo
have been arrested,
pine officials said today.
ship, the 21,068-ton
d Ambassador, was
ed by eight pirates as it
anchored at Lamoa Point.
ing Lilled Captain Arthur
n, a British national, and
led a crew member—
r.

eking says rocket tests are a 'great success'

ing, May 21.—China ended
intercontinental ballistic
e tests today in an opera-
which was described as a
t success" by the New
news agency.

tests were carried out
Chinese territory to a tar-
one in the South Pacific
started on Sunday. Com-
munes of the official agency
ed to them in the plural
d not say how many tests
conducted.

re is no indication how
rockets were fired or how
landed in the Pacific
zone.
h the testing now finished,
ency said that the target

Priority task for Peru is finding jobs and food

From Michael Smith

Lima, May 21

Señor Fernando Belaúnde has
returned to the presidency 12
years after being overthrown
by a military government. The
mandate he received in the
general elections on Sunday—
cent, according to
unofficial counts—is huge by
Peruvian standards and he will
probably have a majority in
Congress.

The ingredient to Señor
Belaúnde's winning margin was
a widespread tendency for
many voters to split their
ballots. Initial results show that
Señor Belaúnde's Popular
Action Party did not do as well
in the race for congressional
seats.

But he picked up votes from
almost all the other 14 parties
in the race. He got crossover
votes from his main threat, the
left of centre Apra Party,
because many of that party's
moderate wing disliked the
candidate of Señor Armando
Villanueva who had tried to
swing Apra further to the left.

Vote also came from the left
because the five Marxist parties
and coalitions participating in
the elections had not joined
together to form a solid opposi-
tion block and because many
people feared that if Apra won
the elections it would be
the target of strong-arm tactics
to takeover union organizations.

Señor Belaúnde also offered
the best notion for the great
mass of floating voters who
have no party allegiance and
only want an orderly return to
normal, democratic government.
This was a direct reaction to the
erratic, and almost traumatic

performance of the military
government over the past 12
years which enacted reforms,
then backtracked on them and
ended up having to take highly
unpopular economic measures
in the face of a fiscal and
balance of payments crisis two
years ago.

The new President told *The
Times* that he does not regard
his election win as revenge
against the Army which threw
him out of power in 1968: "My
victory justifies the belief of all
my life that the Peruvian
people are ready for democ-
racy".

He also knows that the first
year of his term will not be
easy. He said: "I am very much
concerned with the problems
facing the Peruvian people,
especially unemployment and
malnutrition".

Unemployment is running at
nine per cent and under-
employment meaning the labour
force which does not have
stable employment or earns less
than the minimum wage, is
about 50 per cent.

Señor Belaúnde outlined his
first measures on taking office
as a massive programme of
public works to create jobs,
subsidies on basic foodstuffs
and credit and technical aid for
agriculture. These were the key-
stones of his campaign platform.

If he is able to fulfil these
promises without pushing the
state into economic difficulties,
he will be able to hold on to
his large popular backing. If
not, he will find that both the
Apra Party and the Marxist
parties will begin to undermine
his Government through labour
unrest.

Gunman kills two people in court shooting

Melbourne, May 21.—Two
men were shot dead, another
critically wounded and two
women injured in the Supreme
Court here today.

It was shortly after noon in
the court corridors. Witnesses
said the gunman grabbed two
people round the neck, pushed
them up against a wall and
fired at their heads from point
blank range. "Screaming all
the time, he fired at two other
people," a court official said.

Chief Inspector Paul Delianis,
chief of the homicide squad,
said the shooting was con-
nected with the handing down
of a judgment in one of the
courts concerning a disputed
bank account.—AP.

etnam rules out neutral Kampuchea

Neil Kelly

ok, May 21

Nguyen Co Thach, Viet-
nam Foreign Minister, today
out the possibility of his
y ever allowing Kampu-
ea become a neutral state
a buffer zone between
hina and the ASEAN
(Association of South-
Asian Nations).

old a press conference at
id of his official visit to
nd that Vietnam would
accept one of the three
hina nations (Vietnam,
chua and Laos) as a
zone. Their solidarity
rital to them just as
solidarity was vital to
others. The two groups
however, cooperate to
sh peace and stability in
sa.

"We are ready," Mr Thach
said, "to give every assurance,
every guarantee, either inter-
nationally or bilaterally,
respect for the sovereignty and
territorial integrity of Thai-
land."

He also rejected the idea of
stationing neutral observers on
the Thai-Kampuchean border
as they could be used, he said,
to cover illegal activities in
support of the deposed Khmer
Rouge Government.

This was an implied criticism
of the Thai authorities whom
Vietnam has frequently accused
of providing sanctuaries for
Khmer Rouge guerrillas in
border areas and of allowing
munitions sent to them from
China to pass through Thailand.
He indicated that he had
raised that question with the

Thai Government adding that it
was one of the things about
which Vietnam was not satisfied
with Thailand. The Thai like-
wise had raised their complaints
about Vietnamese actions.

Mr Thach said the two gov-
ernments held opposed views
on the reasons for the destruc-
tion of peace and stability in
the area. Vietnam blamed
Chinese threats for it while
Thailand and Malaysia blamed
events in Kampuchea.

So far the two sides had not
reached agreement on any pro-
posals and ideas but they had
tried to understand each other
and had shown goodwill in an
effort to improve relations.

Compared with previous
meetings he thought big pro-
gress had been made.

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and Philips Business Systems ☐

ET 21/5

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Christopher Ford

identity ben
resources



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Ronald Butt on the test of leadership facing Mrs Thatcher

An act of faith or failure?

"Have the Government's present economic policies failed?" asked a long-standing Tory backbench critic of Mrs Thatcher's reliance on monetarism. He answered his own question in an uncompromising affirmative. Operating on interest rates alone was not working. The money supply, now down to an annual growth rate of 10 per cent, is well within the Government's target, but inflation is roaring on at nearly 22 per cent, with bank lending at an all time record. And for this surge in credit, the Government's own policies of raising VAT and high interest rates, which squeezed companies' liquidity, was largely responsible.

What is more, he argued, the Government hasn't even got faith in its own monetarism because, if it had, the Minimum Lending Rate would not be at 17 per cent but 22 per cent in order to discount inflation.

To the Tory critics generally, the answer is that all this must bring the Government near to the U-turn towards some sort of incomes policy which they have predicted. The Government, say the critics, needs to act on a broader front, which for some of them at least, includes waiting some kind of "norm" for rises in income.

Predictably, Sir Geoffrey Howe's statement at the CBI dinner on Tuesday night that the Government was willing to talk to the TUC, or to "anyone else who was prepared to listen" about pay, was taken as a signal in this direction. Yesterday, therefore, Mrs Thatcher and the Treasury team set about knocking any such idea on the head. Nevertheless, the outlook is clouded, and the path that the Government has to tread so hazardous that the

question remains to be answered. It is of course possible that the Government's economic policies will "fail" as their critics believe. But if they do, it still remains highly unlikely in my view that anything in the nature of an "incomes policy" as the term is usually understood (as distinct from the Government's reiterated willingness to talk to the unions about pay and demonstrate the economic realities) is feasible for this Government.

Of course, the Government's chosen economic method of trying to restore economic realities to Britain by controlling the supply of money is a high risk policy. Such is its impact already on industry and employment that the Chancellor was faced on Tuesday night by a public demand from the CBI's president, Sir John Greenborough, for a cut in M.L.R. Both Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe make no bones about their wish to reduce M.L.R. as soon as possible, but they do not believe this makes sense while bank lending remains as high.

On the other hand, the Treasury assessment is that bank lending will not continue at this level for several reasons. At the moment, companies are borrowing to pay their VAT bills (a temporary need) and also to cover higher wages. But the inducement to go on borrowing in finance unrealistic wage increases (runs the Treasury argument) is bound to diminish as recession deepens. Borrowing for stock-building should likewise decline, and recession will therefore bring both de-stocking and a decline in bank advances.

When this happens, probably later in the summer, the opportunity to cut M.L.R. will come. It is in the belief that the pre-

sent level of bank advances is temporary that the Government feels able to risk not putting up M.L.R. further despite the credit boom—which would also be its answer to the charge that its toleration of a negative interest rate is a sign of some loss of faith in monetarism.

But, of course, all this means a weakening economy in real terms as well as which there will continue to be a high rate of price inflation, even if not as high as the present. Inevitably, therefore, the next wages round will be crucial for the Government's economic policy—and wages in the public sector will be decisive. As recession bites into the private sector, earnings growth (so the Government hopes) will tend to slow down; the unions will lower their sights, and the monetary squeeze should make its impact on both expectations and behaviour at the wage bargaining table. Impending bankruptcies are a great spur to common-sense. But in the public sector, conditions are very different.

Here, as the Government itself admits, the wages problem is much more intractable. If the Government does not take a firm grip, there will be big consequences for the economy that could destroy its monetary policy—not least because of its effect on private sector wages.

Not can the Government feel sanguine that cash limits will really do the trick for the public sector, each section of which presents its own problem. Local authorities can escape the cash limits net by putting up rates (often to pay for unproductive spending) and nobody can stop them. The nationalized industries, which are, after all, producers, may be easier to squeeze (because

in their case pay can be measured against productivity) than the "unproductive" central government services which, nevertheless, in some cases, are essential services.

And over everything broods the evil spirit of comparability—comparability between the public and private sectors; between the productive and the non-productive, as everyone knows his own claim on some one else's and tries to measure the unmeasurable. Here, essentially, is the true engine of inflation.

All this, you might think, leads inexorably back to the concept of an incomes policy. There is just one snag. It is simply that the Government could not get an incomes policy agreed with the unions if it wanted. Every word uttered by trade union leaders in their response to what they chose to regard as the Chancellor's overture on Tuesday night showed this to be so. It could only be achieved by the Government's agreeing to trade such a huge amount of its general economic and social policies that the Conservatives might as well have never taken office.

In an acute crisis, a temporary wage freeze by statute is not impossible, and has never been ruled out.

But an agreed incomes policy in the context of a falling national production, when there is less to be shared round, and logic would dictate wage cuts rather than wage rises is not feasible.

So where does this leave us. The answer can only be that it brings us back to politics. It is probably true (as backbench critics assert) that the larger number of the Cabinet (counting heads) never had much faith in Mrs Thatcher's monetarism. But they have

stomached it because, while they distanced themselves from it out of political instinct, they never had an alternative to offer. The critics on the benches likewise talk about an incomes policy, but they discuss neither its form nor its feasibility. They speak as though it could be had for the asking.

But, on the central question of economic policy, it is only the section of the Cabinet which adheres to Mrs Thatcher's and the Chancellor's policy that has anything positive to say—and what they have to say is, in the last analysis, political rather than economic. Mrs Thatcher is making an act of faith in the commonsense of the British people, on their willingness to accept reality as she sees it, and on her own ability to give them the leadership to express their real constructive will. Her speech yesterday spelt this out very clearly.

The dangers ahead are great: the people who can get higher wages are not necessarily those who will suffer unemployment later. The number of jobs will rise throughout this winter and recession will deepen. It is indeed likely to be winter of discontent. But for the mass of ordinary workers, the question is really whether they accept the definition of reality expressed by this Government's economic policy—or whether they will push their challenge to such a point that they are in full conflict with the elected government.

This will be the crucial test of leadership. Whatever happens, however, if these policies do fail, and the people insist on an alternative, there is very little reason to suppose that any alternative element of the Conservative Party could supply it.

Bernard Levin

Farewell to a genius in the house

"I cannot get used," wrote Logan Pearsall Smith, "to this vanishing-trick my friends have taken to playing." Fortunately, my own friend have not yet, on the whole, started to play it. But my heroes have been doing so for a long time now, and the latest was last week, when Carl Ebert died.

And who, the young will ask, was Carl Ebert? Carl Ebert, *meine Kinder*, was the greatest opera-director of my lifetime; perhaps the greatest there has ever been. And when you consider that the whole of the modern "producer's revolution" has taken place since I started going to opera, that Zeffirelli, Pasolini, Fennell, Karajan and the Wagnerians and their ilk did their first opera-productions within that time-span, you will see that my claim of preeminence for Ebert is a considerable one. But it is not made lightly; and I believe it is justified.

The facts are fairly simple. Ebert came to this country from Germany soon after the Nazis came to power. By one of those accidents of history that go far towards showing that there are no accidents, he was one of four men, three of them fellow-exiles from Nazism and the fourth one of the most English Englishmen who ever lived, whose paths met in 1935 at a spot in Sussex of which until then nobody but its inhabitants had ever heard, but which the collaboration among that quarter was to make known throughout the civilized world. The place, of course, was Glyndebourne, and the other three men were Fritz Busch, the Glyndebourne Opera's first conductor, Rudolf Bing, its first general manager, and John Christie, its owner, inspirer and general locust.

Ebert, who started as an actor (he used occasionally to take the speaking part of Pasia Selim in Glyndebourne productions of *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*) had already made a notable mark as a director in his native land. But it was at Glyndebourne that he made the reputation that was to carry his fame, and his influence into virtually every operatic centre in the world.

Of those now legendary pre-war performances I cannot, of course, speak from first-hand knowledge, though some idea can be gained from the recordings: if you are inclined to believe that those who speak in raptures of the Golden Age tend to exaggerate, you will listen to John Brownlee singing *Finch'han dal vino*, when you will as solicitors advertising for missing heirs say, hear something to your advantage. But I first encountered Ebert's work in 1947, at the first Edinburgh Festival: the Glyndebourne Opera had been reformed, but it had not yet started giving performances in its own home, and the seasons it did at Edinburgh before the Sussex ship was relaunched hit me with a revelatory force. That first year they did two productions, both directed by Ebert: *Figaro* and *Macbeth*. If I close my eyes I swear that I can, a third of a century later, conjure up not just the general impression, but single details. Indeed, I shall give an example, not to justify my claim but because it is symbolic of Ebert's genius, for reasons which I shall also give. In *Non più andrai*, Figaro has set Cherubino marching about the stage with a besom over his shoulder to represent the gun he will shortly be carrying. Suddenly, Susanna has an idea: she goes to a cupboard, rummages through it and emerges with an immense bushy. She falls into step behind Cherubino and, seizing her opportunity, claps it on his head.

Any imaginative director could have thought of that: what followed was pure Ebert. Cherubino had no morrow, and therefore did not know what thing was now surmounting his head. He put up his hands to feel it; clasped the sides; then, in wonderment, walked his fingers further and further up the thing, eventually standing on tiptoe as if it would help him reach, until his hands finally got to the top

and met over the crown, at which half-fearful, half-prod, spread over (I can even remember who sang the that occasion—Giulietta Simionato), had simply listened to the music; Figaro is mercilessly teasing the young sprig, Mozart is telling us that from his induction into military life, I unqualified disaster, it will in fact more opportunities with the girls, no and the hat will make him look even a dashing young fellow.

I saw, over the years, three more productions of Figaro by Ebert, all of them marvellous; and all of them as just as at work, were full of similar understated perfectly translated into action. I remember another moment from that scene in one of the other Ebert *Figaro* productions: a mirror on the stage—glass—and as Cherubino was marching this time arm-in-arm with his torse suddenly caught sight of himself, tore out of Figaro's hand, stopped to address *Narciso*, *Narciso*, *Adoncio* etc.

I could never think of Ebert's business; it had that true organic growing naturally out of the demand music and the drama, which makes the feel that it could not have been done any other way. That is easy to say; and of far too many directors, being out of many cases. But of Ebert's artistic integrity was absolute. It was true and even in the rare production only think of one, as a matter of *Barber of Seville* in which the costume was broadened, the fault of judgment, not a falling in or out of intention. And that those never fail cannot be said of many can be said of very few indeed. No instance: who saw our Zeffirelli production of *Falstaff*, will deny that the had acted throughout as the self-deception of the man who will have to say the same of his catastrophic *Don Giovanni*.

Ebert closed his career as artistic at Glyndebourne (though he returned one or two great productions later) all forward: for his farewell he chose, of his and Glyndebourne's beloved operas, *Der Rosenkavalier*, which never before had been there, and the last production of the work I saw. But I think that the Ebert I loved, and remember, best was the boume *Entführung* that he did in Fifties. One of the reasons for its lay in the designs of Oliver Messiaen, which constituted his greatest work, but the fact itself emphasized Ebert with the opera, for the sets and costumes as perfectly and naturally integrated music and the text as was Ebert's. The result was the nearest approach full realization of that *Gesamtkunstwerk* which Richard Wagner dreamed over on a stage since I have been looking and wondering, in this country, of the And now he is gone. He had not, I think, long since, of course, and Mrs in California. But until now many his shock of white hair could occur seen among opera-house audiences. It will be seen no more: for in the opera-house in which he is even an appointed artistic director his place behind the scenes, collaborating with Busch, Oliver Messel and John Christie, productions of the endless stream opera that Mozart is written for there rest in as much peace as the opera-house allows its dedicated ser will not ask for more.

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The Baron who knew what he wanted

On June 24 and 25 Christie's are to devote two auctions to the art treasures of Baron Paul Havyar, one of the most colourful and original figures to grace the London collecting scene in recent years.

The first sale is devoted to his Old Master drawings, including a Mantegna and a Rembrandt each of which is expected to sell for around £100,000. The second sale contains his bronzes and other works of art, the most distinguished piece being a late fifteenth century Tuscan bronze of a dancing woman estimated around £40,000.

Baron Havyar came to England just before the Second World War, his Jewish extraction making life dangerous for him in Hungary where his family had owned extensive estates and patronised the arts.

Art collecting and horse racing were his special interests but, as Christie's catalogue points out: "the eye was just as keen for a pretty girl and the palate was just as discerning for a bottle of wine." The Baron, who died in 1977, was not very popular with art dealers, for he preferred to buy at auction without their assistance or guidance. He was quite clear about what he wanted, having an acute and educated eye, some of his purchases were bargains but on other occasions he was prepared to pay a top market price.

For instance, a delicious study of three heads by Tiepolo cost him £34 in 1946 while

he had to pay £540 for a Guardi capriccio two years later. The Guardi is only expected to be twice as expensive as the Tiepolo in June, at around £15,000-£20,000.

If his relations were cool with dealers, he counted many art scholars among his friends and the attributions of his art works have been carefully worked over. Thus his Mantegna drawing, a sheet of pen studies of saints, was catalogued as Bellini when he paid 14,800 guineas for it at Christie's in 1959; scholarly detective work has changed the attribution.

The fact that the Baron's scholar friends had suggested an attribution to Francesco di Giorgio for his fifteenth century bronze was at first treated with incredulity by Christie's sculpture expert, Dr Charles Avery—it was too big a name. Francesco di Giorgio was a Siennese architect, painter and sculptor of immense talent, an influence on Leonardo. But as Dr Avery worked on the piece he became more and more convinced that it was indeed by this artist, whose sculptural works are exceedingly rare. It is catalogued as "attributed to Francesco di Giorgio".

His selection of drawings and bronzes was very personal, sometimes made on grounds of historical or scholarly interest, and sometimes pure charm. The range of his landscape drawings is particularly notable. He begins with two delicate tree studies by the Florentine artist, Fra Bartolommeo, moves on to a land-



From the Baron's collection: Mantegna's Saint Andrew and two other Saints

scape by Pieter Breughel the Elder whose treatment as has been described as representing "a new phase in the evolution of landscape delineation", and adds one of the best landscape drawings known from the hand of Albrecht Dürer and an equally exceptional Hubert Robert. The bronzes include a number of very charming, naked ladies. There is a little German gilt bronze figure of the

sixteenth century, her pear-shaped anatomy with sloping shoulders, broad hips and plump tummy suggesting the style of Conrad Meit. She has an elaborate hairdo and an apple in each hand. Three jewels of the Baron's art collection have already been noted in the nation in lieu of tax, a Rubens panel of Jacob and Esau, a Giovanni Bellini Madonna and Child and

a Francesco di Giorgio drawing of Adam and Eve.

Christie's have also sold two major paintings from his estate, the Rembrandt that hung in his bedroom, *Nu dans l'eau* which sold for £250,000 in June, 1978, and a *Pessing Madonna and Child* for £70,000 in December, 1978.

Geraldine Norman
Salesroom Correspondent

Volcanic sunset

Some remarkable sunsets could be observed over the British Isles in the next four or five days as a consequence of the violent eruption of the Mount St Helens volcano in Washington state, on the west coast of America.

Although it will be months before estimates can be made of the volume of material thrown into the atmosphere by the eruption, the event is already placed in the same league—albeit lower down—as Krakatoa, in 1883, the Mont Pelé calamity of Martinique 20 years later, and the explosion of Mount Agung in Indonesia in 1963.

To produce climatic variations of any significance the debris has to be shot into the upper layers of the atmosphere, or the stratosphere. Available

evidence on the influence of volcanic eruptions on the weather pattern indicates that very little of the millions of tons of dust thrown into the atmosphere stays suspended for more than a few hours. The fact that about 1,000 ft of mountain top has been blasted away by the St Helens disruption provides a guide to the volume of debris that has been thrown into the atmosphere with the cloud of volcanic gases.

The speed of the jet stream varies from 100 to 300 miles an hour from west to east, and particles caught in this layer

influence the colour of as well of providing to reduce the levels of radiation reaching the earth. The way in which it may be modified by the from volcanoes is understood, but the mechanism of such a particular source as the two natural dusts that are under scrutiny, as the volcanic dust and variations in sky. Calculations of the the changes to be attributed to these can be as a science.

Pearce
Scientist

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Potholes on the golden road

When the dust finally settles on the vexed question of whether or not British sportsmen should attend the Moscow Olympics, it will not only be the athletes who have suffered. A few other minor casualties will be found lying along the way linking their wounds.

One of them will be Frank Dupree, landlord of the Jolly Milkman pub at Mortlake, who will be wondering if his sponsored walk from John O'Groats was worth it, so will his customers, who forked out £4,000. Will he win the competition launched by Wameys for the most Olympic-minded publican, now that the brewers do not want their name connected in any way with the ill-fated Moscow Games?

And what about the Thames Television film on the modern pentathlon, which its producer Michael Houldy has been patiently putting together for two years? It is reportedly an excellent film, comparing the lifestyles of a British and a Soviet athlete. Unfortunately its title, *Going For Gold*, has a strong Olympic flavour and Thames, like Wameys, have been infected by the current bout of nervous uncertainty.

In the case of Thames, there is the added factor of the forthcoming award of new television franchises, and the company that currently holds the lucrative contract for the capital's weekday viewing would not wish to upset a Government which is at present in a strongly anti-Muscovite mood.

And even a thought for the parachute jumpers who back in April, on a phone call from Mark Phillips, leapt for gold

over Aldershot and raised £5,000 for the British equestrian team. That was just before the horsemen, led by Prince Philip, pulled in the reins.

Two years ago, in the heady days of Opposition, Sir Geoffrey Howe roundly declared that a vote for Labour would be a vote for an increasingly seedy and scruffy society of declining standards. Now that he is actually in charge of the purse strings, he might care to do something about the disgusting state of the tunnel from the Commons to Westminster tube station, not to mention the horribly unkempt state of the paving stones across the road from Big Ben, used by countless thousands of tourists. Perhaps, in this era of rigid Tory monetarism, the lads who mend the pavements and clean up other people's dirt are already in the dote queue.

Rank civility

I cannot say I was overwhelmed by your response to my request last week for a new name for the rank of police sergeant. You will recall the complaint of the constables that the force was a force for an increasingly seedy and scruffy society of declining standards. Now that he is actually in charge of the purse strings, he might care to do something about the disgusting state of the tunnel from the Commons to Westminster tube station, not to mention the horribly unkempt state of the paving stones across the road from Big Ben, used by countless thousands of tourists. Perhaps, in this era of rigid Tory monetarism, the lads who mend the pavements and clean up other people's dirt are already in the dote queue.

The most popular suggestion was that "Sergeant" should become "Whistler", he being one up from Constable in your estimation, although there were rival bids from Gainsborough and Turner. Another suggestion was "Tanner", being one up from a copper. In which case I suppose the rank of inspector would become "Nicker".

Some of you could not get away from the militaristic, with Brigadier, Petty Officer and



Memories... and a warning

These two paintings by John Spencer-Churchill, to be exhibited at Chelsea Town Hall this summer, were done 34 years apart, in 1945 and 1979. They illustrate graphically the forest of fast-growing concrete that has sprung up to alter the skyline of the City of London, dwarfing the glories of Wren. Churchill hopes the juxtaposition will serve as a warning of what may happen to the view in the other direction, from his easel at the south end of Waterloo Bridge, should the Green Giant skyscraper ever arise opposite the Tate Gallery.

Staff Sergeant, although I liked the idea for abolishing differences in rank by promoting all constables to corporal. Several readers suggested "Warden", but that would cause confusion with the other kind who can stick tickets on your car but cannot arrest you on suspicion of murder.

ing fine goes to John York of Farnham, Surrey, who managed to get further away from the military with "Beagle", which as you all know is the name for a minor parish official charged with keeping order in church. Naturally there is a danger in going ecclesiastical; chief constables might insist upon being addressed as "Your Holiness".

Word games

Compilers of dictionaries are not the harmless drudges that to be. Indeed, they are not above a few low tricks, such as rampant plagiarism, and the planting of totally spurious words to confuse other lexicographers.

One distinguished German publishing house makes a habit of planting a mine in every one of its dictionaries. In a recent one they introduced the plausible non-word *Omphalophobia*, which translates as "chronic fear of the navel", and were gratified to find it turning up in two other dictionaries.

Our own esteemed Oxford University Press has itself stooped to such a ruse. Tomorrow it publishes with the collaboration of the German Bibliographisches Institut, the *Oxford Duden Pictorial German-English Dictionary*, a work of some 27,500 items from each language. It ranges from the technical with entries on space-flight and offshore drilling, to the mundane, such as sausages and hats, with plenty of words for the tourist.

Lurking among the pictures is a trap, a spurious entry involving a picture and a German joke. OUP are waiting to see if any reader spots it or, indeed, if it appears in any other dictionaries. To reveal it would, of course, spoil the game.



Because of a pay di-volting journalists Magazines, staff ha- unable to draw exp- attend cocktail part- receptions essential work. The editor of 2 Review, about to turn invitation, was told: worry, I'll send a ch- driven car for you". I- duly collected and take reception—at Reed- tional, owners of IPC.

Alan Hat-

مَكَدَا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

CATALONIA

his report Harry Debelius surveys the most outward-looking region of Spain where home rule has been restored after four decades

going to govern for us, not just for those of us who are here. Señor Jol said in Barcelona after becoming elected President of the Catalan Government. He will have to, nevertheless, the autonomy of Catalonia, the Spanish to survive.

sense, however, the even bigger. The of modern Spain's at in decentralized for all eligible depends on Cata-

region is only one of via self-government death of General The Basque country its own affairs, so fraught with dissent and political that it cannot serve example for other

doubtful whether res of Spain will be extent of home a Catalonia expects use. Other regions reach the Catalan autonomy, but most outstripped by their the organization, sense of nation- which characterize this ally and culturally region. No matter, ul and prosperous in the framework ally harmonious re- with the central ut in Madrid, will art and will be a the autonomy pro-

ant elections which Catalonia with a Parliament of its wed by the election Pujol as President neralism, represent ary of the histori- and political of this region, is upon itself, as a Madrid in every



The beauty of Barcelona: The Ramblas and the Gothic cathedral.



who delegated his rule over the Iberian lands to two different counts, thus sowing the seed of a separate identity for Catalonia. At the beginning of the tenth century, Count Borrell II failed to renew his feudal homage to the Carolingian monarchs, thus launching Catalonia on the road to independence.

A land which absorbed the invasions of several Mediterranean peoples, Catalonia was most influenced by the Romans. It did not take on the semblance of a nation until the time of the Emperor Charlemagne, twelfth century with their

campaigns against the Muslims and their work in organizing the administration of the country.

Ramon Berenguer III tied Catalonia and neighbouring Aragon together on a strictly personal level with his marriage to an Aragonese princess.

Under Ramon Berenguer IV, by agreement with Alfonso VII of Castile, the wedding of Valencia and Murcia from the Moors became Catalonia's responsibility, but another pact a few years later left Murcia to be taken by Castile.

Alphonse the Chaste and Peter the Catholic, in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, took Catalonia's expansion north of the Pyrenees to its farthest limits, until Peter was defeated by the French at Muret.

After those fairly inauspicious beginnings, Catalonia quickly began acquiring an empire under Peter's son, James I (The Conqueror), who took the Balearic Islands and Valencia from the Muslims and gave shape to what are now called the Països Catalans (the Catalan Lands)—the basic area in which Catalan is still spoken.

The Catalans love to remind foreigners that they once had an empire. Yet it was never solidly united for long. James's conquests were almost inevitable, as part of a general Iberian push against the decaying power of the Moorish kingdoms, fuelled by the military-religious fervour of the crusades in which the Christian allies would have had no qualms about taking his territory if he had refrained from fighting.

A glance back through the history of Catalonia shows that the Catalans stood out more often as good administrators than as warriors. Their empire makes a conversation piece, none the less, and Catalans think almost as highly of it as they do of their delicious orange-coloured mushrooms known as *rovellons*, which likewise sprout quickly and add a note of colour to the timeless hills of Catalonia.

James divided his territories between two sons. Later kings put Sicily and other territories under the Catalan flag, but they, too, split up the empire piecemeal among their heirs.

In 1359 a tax-collecting body was formed, with the name Generalitat, to help collect money to pay for the wars waged by Peter III (The Ceremonious). It evolved into a representative body with great authority in certain times in the history of Catalonia.

In 1411 what was left of the Catalan territories—Aragon, the Balearic Islands, Catalonia and Valencia—passed to the crown of Castile when Martin I died without an heir, and Catalonia's interest became subjugated to those of Castile. The final blow to Catalan independence came when, in a war over the succession to the Spanish throne between the house of Austria and the Bourbons, Catalonia had the misfortune of picking the losing side. As a result, Catalonia fell to Philip V of Castile on September 11, 1714, after a long siege.

That defeat, curiously commemorated ever since as the

Catalan national day—La Diada (simply, the Day)—meant the loss of all remaining territories except those which form present-day Catalonia, and it also meant the definite suppression of the Generalitat until the present century.

Nevertheless, the Catalans never lost their distinctive personality, and there was a rebirth of nationalist feeling in the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. In 1914 the Mancomunitat, a historic descendant of the old Generalitat, was formed. It carried out limited administrative functions until it was abolished in 1934 by the dictator Primo de Rivera.

On April 14, 1931, the same day on which the Second Spanish Republic was proclaimed in Madrid, Señor Lluís Companys, who was mayor of Barcelona, declared Catalonia a republic. Three days later, after negotiations with Madrid, he agreed to use the term "Generalitat" instead of "Catalan Republic" and Catalonia remained a part of the Spanish Republic. That arrangement was ended when General Franco won the Spanish Civil War in 1939.

It was hard for the Catalan people to remain aware of their own history under the Franco regime, when the use of their written language was suppressed and the use of their spoken language was restricted. The language and traditions suffered, too, from the great influx of immigrants from other regions in the latter half of Franco's rule.

Yet Catalan speech and customs endured in the homes of many city-dwellers, and almost unbroken in the villages. These villages, particularly in the Pyrenees and along Spain's rugged and beautiful north-eastern coast, had long been the repository of the essence of Catalonia. Until quite recent years, their poverty was a shield against the covetousness of conquerors. The inaccessibility of some of the mountain towns also helped Catalonia to retain its own peculiar character.

Throughout the history of this land, a common faith served as a bond between the coast and the high mountains—areas subjected to such distinct influences. Catalonia is dotted with Romanesque chapels, most of them in superb condition. As a Catalan scholar observed: "Those churches are still there because for centuries the people did not have enough money to build new ones."

The monks played a vital role in the making of the Catalan nation. Even in this more sceptical age, the church has an important place in Catalan society, keeping up a crusade of mercy and justice. Ancient monasteries such as Montserrat, the spiritual heart of the land, Poblet, where Catalonia's kings are buried (including James the Conqueror), Santes Creus, the fortress abbey, and many others are still popular with excursion-loving Catalans.

Above all, Catalonia is its people—hard-working, hard-bargaining perfectionists, and at the same time poetic, generous, patient, and fun-loving. They pride themselves on their *seny*, or sense of proportion, and tend to overlook the importance of their real zest for life.



Church seen as heavenly ombudsman

The spiritual heart of Catalonia is Montserrat, a millennium, perched on a mountain ledge against a cluster of sharp grey peaks like Gothic spires.

Enthroned in the Benedictine monastery is the ancient statue of a dark-faced Virgin and Child which has become a symbol of the unity of the Catalan nation. This bustling, cosmopolitan region, desperately modern and secular, paradoxically has not abandoned its devotion to the Virgin of Montserrat, represented by the twelfth-century romanesque statue, and Montserrat has not who lost their lives in the war.

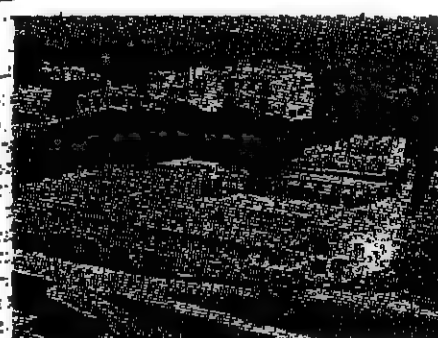
continued on page IV

Even with the advent of democracy and the return to home rule, the goddess and God-fearing alike seem to look to it to carry on its traditional function as a kind of heavenly ombudsman, with no qualms about calling to task the powers that be.

Throughout the Franco years, Catalan clergymen spoke out boldly against injustice and oppression, and they played an important part in keeping the flame of Catalonia's language and culture alive during nearly four decades of official efforts to suppress it out.

The church in this ancient Mediterranean region—not full of singing criticism of priests, brothers and nuns still doing the same things.

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lights from Financial Year ended on December 31, and from Accounts at such date.

| | Million pts. | Million pounds |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| al Stock | 17,788 | 111.9 |
| rves | 41,186 | 259.0 |
| Operating Assets | 72,731 | 457.4 |
| ts Under Construction | 38,108 | 239.7 |
| ating Revenues | 19,847 | 124.8 |
| ncome | 1,524 | 9.6 |
| Flow | 3,610 | 22.7 |

gy Sold: 7,311.7 million KWH.
er of Subscribers: 412,373

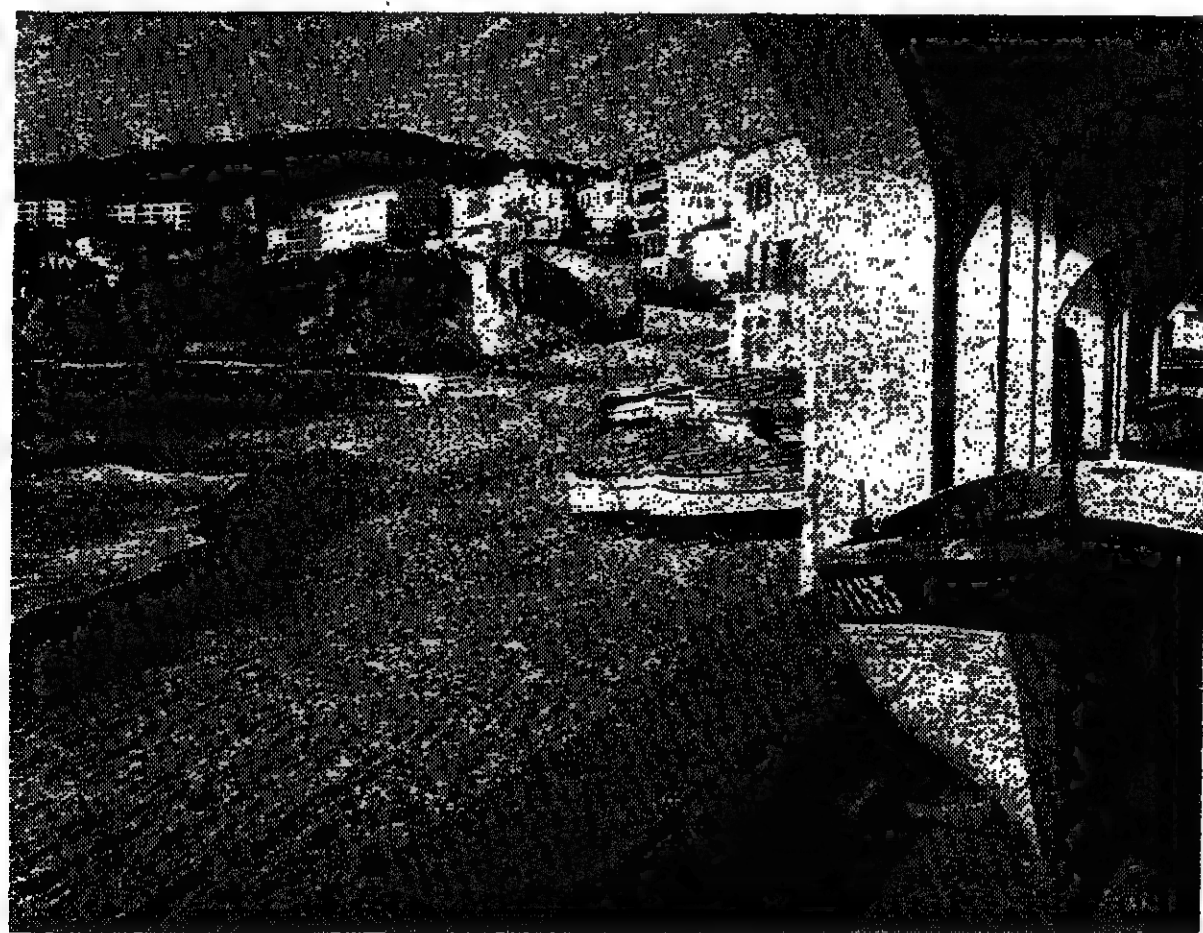
er significant features of Enher.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| uction Capacity | 1,016.3 MW |
| ydroelectric | 475 MW |
| ermal (Gas-Fuel Oil) | 112 MW |
| uclear | 1,679.9 KM |
| mission Lines | 7,328.5 KM |
| tribution Network | 5,874.4 MVA |
| ormer Capacity | |

| | |
|--|--------|
| ects under construction (Enher's share of its capacity). | |
| oralets (Hydro-Electric Power Station) | 206 MW |
| sco 2 (Nuclear Power Station) | 372 MW |
| andellos 2 (Nuclear Power Station) | 502 MW |

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Absorption of immigrants vital to Barcelona home rule

Home rule means "much more than mere decentralization: it is a basic tool to benefit Catalonia and its economy," according to

Señor José María Figueras, President of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Council of Catalan Chambers and president of the High Council of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce.

The energetic 50-year-old lawyer and political scientist sees a danger, however, that party interests might be put above the interests of the region.

Other economists agree. One Catalan banking executive put it this way: "Excessive political manoeuvring is a real danger. There are too many parties to make it easy to seek unity. We shall need a strong, stable government. Another threat is that ten-

sion between the Generalitat and the Madrid Government might arise to complicate things."

There is optimism in the Barcelona business community, despite Spain's grim economic picture and notwithstanding the possible pitfalls on the road to successful home rule. The triumph at the polls of Señor Jordi Pujol, a successful banker as well as an ardent nationalist, is positive in the eyes of many businessmen who feared a victory of the left.

The new Honorable, as the Catalans refer to their President, once defined himself as "a Catalan nationalist who believes in a pattern of socially advanced democracy in the style of Western European countries."

He will have to make some concessions to the left in order to maintain the unity which he needs to govern

the region properly, but that may not be as hard as it looks. In the first place, Catalonia has always leaned left, and that is a fact of life which Señor Pujol, notwithstanding his association with bankers and industrialists, has assimilated without shock. In the second place, his party's programme clearly states that he is in favour of the nationalization of certain enterprises which vitally affect the economy or essential public services.

Finally, tighter vigilance and control over multinationals, as well as other firms with predominantly non-Catalan capital, are consistent with the nationalist nature of the party, Convergencia and Union, and it will probably tend to favour the traditional backbone of the Catalan economy, the small-sized to medium-sized family-owned firms.

Catalonia, economically strong even in these trying times, has great potential, and no one is more aware of that than the Catalans themselves. Economists and workers alike are convinced that if they can get things properly organized the region will remain one of the most prosperous parts of Spain and will climb up a few rungs from its present position in sixth place on the ladder of Europe's most important industrial regions.

The Catalans know that they have one big advantage over the Basque country: they do not have to contend with political violence.

One thing they must take into account, however, is the large immigrant population which does not speak Catalan and does not share their nationalist zeal.

The fact that the Andalusian Socialist Party won two seats in the Catalan Parliament should be a warning to Señor Pujol's "nationalist" efforts must be made to integrate the 1,500,000 to two million men, women and children who have come to live and work in Catalonia over the past two decades.

Possibly as much as half the region's workforce of two million is drawn from this non-Catalan community. Integration, long preached by Señor Pujol, will have to be put into practice, otherwise passing over non-Catalans could lead to social, labour and political troubles.

Señor Figueras is more enlightened than some Catalan businessmen in this regard. "We must make an effort to bring them into the picture," he said. "To say that the European-type bourgeoisie alone have made Catalonia what it is today is a gross error. The working class also made it what it is. The workers are important."

Unemployment is a matter of some concern, but it is not higher than the national average of slightly over 10 per cent. Spain's other two highly industrialized regions, Madrid and the Basque country, both have higher rates than the average.

With a population estimated at about six million, Catalonia is like Madrid and the Basque provinces— one of the most densely populated parts of the country.

Most of Catalonia's industry is concentrated in the greater Barcelona area, and this makes a sound economy essential to the stability and progress of Catalonia. There are 771,000 industrial workers employed in Barcelona province, more than in any other province in the country.

Per capita income of residents of Catalonia is 27 per cent higher than the Spanish national average and approximately double that of Extremadura in the west

or Andalusia in the south. This region is responsible for a fifth of Spain's gross domestic product and for 26 per cent of the country's industrial production. The Catalans are also thicker than their compatriots: 20 per cent of the money deposited in Spanish savings banks belongs to them, and no other region comes close to that figure.

The industrialists, with the help of immigrant workers, produce 99 per cent of the nation's typewriters, 91 per cent of the looms, 82 per cent of the cotton cloth, 76 per cent of the tractors, 61 per cent of the leather saddles, 60 per cent of the cement, more than half the books and nearly a third of the cars.

'Bubbly' benefit from EEC entry

"I am not worried about Spain getting into the EEC," one of Catalonia's chief wine exporters said. "What really worries me is not French chauvinism, but Spain's anti-chauvinism."

The speaker was Señor Miguel Torres, patriarchal head of Bodegas Torres, a winery in Vilafranca del Penedès, south-west of Barcelona, to which even French connoisseurs take off their hats. He was addressing the fourth annual oenology seminar in Vilafranca, and his comment, although full of the very humour of the Catalan businessman, was no joke.

It is a Spanish trait—to which the Catalans are no exception—to disparage their own products and praise those from abroad. In some cases this attitude is justified by the poor quality and lack of variety of Spanish products compared with similar imported items, but such is not always to be any means.

Wine is an example, and one of considerable importance to Catalonia, which produces nearly 9 per cent of all Spain's wine, including some of its best-quality table

wines, almost all of its sparkling wines for export, and a great many of its wine-based aperitifs.

Vineyards occupy 10 per cent of Catalonia's arable land and 30,000 of the 179,000 Catalans employed in farming and fishing make their living from the grapevine. Many others work in wineries or in sales organizations which market the wines.

Señor Torres is not alone in his fear that the levelling effect which entry into the EEC will have on domestic and imported wines will hurt Spain's wine producers.

Much has been written about French concern over competition from Spain, but from the Spaniards' point of view the situation may be even more serious.

French wines enjoy considerable prestige throughout the world and Spanish wines on the whole do not. More important, the Spanish people are not aware of the relative quality of some of their own wines; given the opportunity, they would probably buy French wines, simply because they are French, without comparing the quality of certain Spanish

wines with that of certain French wines. Since domestic sales are far greater than exports, the vintners' concern is a serious one.

On the other hand, there may be wine-makers in Catalonia who will benefit from Spain's entry into the Community. They are the makers of the bubbly stuff, Catalan produces 90 million bottles of sparkling white wine a year, 12 per cent of which is exported. Spain's lower-priced product, often of good quality, competes fiercely with champagne from France. When the barriers are finally let down, it can be assumed that the more expensive French sparkling wine will remain more expensive than even the most palatable of what the locals refer to as *Xampuny Català*, and as a result the people who turn the bottles in the cellars in Vilafranca and in places like Sant Sadurn d'Noya will be assured of continuing employment.

Spain's biggest privately-owned holding company, Rumasa, is betting on the effervescence of this part of the Catalan wine trade. After the takeover of two of the most reputable brands—Castellblanch and Segura Viudas—Rumasa, headed by Spain's richest man, according to tax returns, Señor

José Luis Mateos, now controls 16 per cent of the production and 20 per cent of the export of Spanish sparkling white wine.

The lack of a local council to control the quality of this product, such as award the *Appellations Contrôlées* in France and the denominations of origin which guarantee Spanish table wines from Catalonia, from the famous Rioja district and from certain other parts of Spain, could eventually undermine the prestige of the sparkling wine produced in Spain.

Wine may be the most intoxicating part of Catalonia's agriculture but it is, after all, only a part, and certain less romantic aspects, such as the extensive rice paddies around Tarragona, the fruit orchards of Lleida and the lettuce of Llobregat, can hardly be overlooked. For one thing, the fact that agriculture generates less than 4 per cent of the gross domestic product of Catalonia does not mean it can be dismissed. A significant part of the region's industry and exports depends on the farms. Catalonia produces nearly 23 per cent of the country's olive oil (and Spain and Italy annually vie for the title of the leading olive oil producer) and more than half the country's dried fruits, for example.

Farm income, measured in terms of the sales of farm products to wholesalers, is a poor yardstick for judging the importance of agriculture. Farmers have been suffering for many years as a result of government policies designed to promote industry. To the detriment of rural Spain there has been a big shift of population from rural to urban areas, and Catalonia is one of the regions where this shift is most pronounced.

Farms, ranches and orchards in many parts of Spain have been abandoned. Integration into the EEC will make it essential to cut costs and improve quality in the production and distribution of farm products. If French farmers are so upset about the competition of Spanish fruits that they periodically overturn and burn fields full of produce from Spain, they will be very upset indeed when the Catalan Government puts into effect the agricultural programme announced by the president of the Generalitat, Señor Jordi Pujol.

Properly carried out, it should not only improve the quality of life in farming towns and villages, it should also make for more quantity and more consistent quality in agricultural output.

When a region somewhat larger than Belgium, and with six million inhabitants, achieves such popularity as a tourist destination that it has an annual invasion of between 10 million and 12 million foreign visitors, the repercussions are inevitably significant. Catalonia, having important road and rail links with France, and extensive international air-line connections, as well as the port of Barcelona, rapidly established itself from the 1950s as Spain's first popular mass tourist area.

Its northernmost resort area, the Costa Brava, was once a perfectly unspoiled stretch of nearly 150 miles of coastline, much of it, as the name suggests, being rocky and rugged, interspersed with a variety of beaches and inlets. By the 1930s, its beauty was known only to Spanish holiday-makers and a small number of foreign artists and writers who were the first to discover it.

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"Such dangers" she considered remote. Yet in fewer than 20 years many of the coast's prettiest villages have been transformed—many, unfortunately, scarred by an ugly rash of multi-storey hotels and apartment blocks, mostly designed without respect for local architecture or ambience.

Typical of these is Lloret, an extrovert resort with good beaches, which has some 7,000 inhabitants, but whose 186 hotels and pensions can accommodate about 28,000 visitors. Lloret is one of the most popular "package" destinations for tourists seeking a fairly cheap holiday.

A typical 14-day holiday in Lloret, with half board, including air fare, costs from about £160 in May to £200 in the peak summer weeks. Even cheaper, at Salou on the Costa Dorada, there is a similar holiday from £130 in May (nearly £190 in August).

Tour operators generally reported a drop in bookings to Catalan resorts of 20 to 25 per cent during the past two years. They had noted a rapid recovery since January—and undoubtedly those full and unusual hotels, the making late bookings should find good bargains. Two is built in its own gardens year ago Thomson Holidays dropped Costa Brava winter holidays from its programme "because the climate then is warmer and generally better on the owners and president of Costa Blanca", but they continue to do well with skiing holidays at Pyrenean resorts like La Molina, Catalonia's pioneer resort which from the Costa del Sol were

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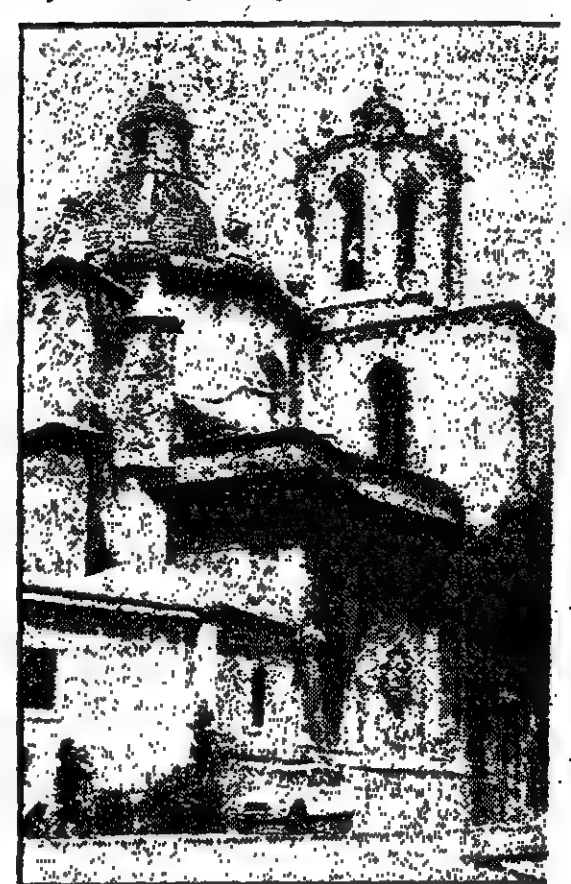
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The twelfth-century cathedral at Tarragona, Costa Dorada, a Catalan treasure missed by package-tour visitors.

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Where artists have a will to exist

St George and his fire-breathing dragon are among many things which Britain and Catalonia have in common. Catalans honoured the memory of their patron saint, San Jordi as they call him, on April 23 in the customary fashion, by giving a rose and a book to someone dear to them.

That traditional act says a great deal about the cultural refinement of this region, which is undeniably the most cosmopolitan, outward-looking region of Spain and the one which is more often than not in the forefront of art, literature and music. With irrepressible pride, Professor Josep Maria Ainaud de Lasarte, historian, lawyer and member of the Catalan Parliament, speaks of his land's "disproportionate cultural influence". His claim can hardly be disputed. It is obvious that little Catalonia, covering only 30,000 sq km (about the size of Albania), looms large on the world cultural map.

Señor Joan Oro, the biochemist, who is one of the chief researchers for the North American Space Agency, has returned to his native Catalonia as a member of the regional Parliament, and he has a special project in mind. As a farmer's son, he wants to show Catalan farmers how to make the most of technological advances.

Alicia de Larrocha, one of the world's greatest pianists, is a Catalan. Painter Joan Miró was born in Catalonia, though he now lives in Mallorca (an island which once formed part of the Catalan empire). Salvador Dalí is a native and he lives in the picturesque seaside town of Cadaqués. Pablo Picasso, although born in Málaga, spent his formative years in Barcelona, and many critics consider that he painted some of his best works there. Opera singer Montserrat Caballé and musician Pau (Pablo) Casals put their native Catalonia at the summit of music.

Doctors Ramon and Ignacio Baraquera, father and son, made Barcelona a leading centre of eye surgery. Biologist August Pi Suñer, during years of exile in Venezuela, reflected honour on this, his home region. Carmen Amaya, one of the greatest of Gipsy flamenco dancers, came from the

Costa Brava. Xavier Cugat, the band leader, is a Catalan, too. So was Antonio Gaudí, the architect, whose imagination turned stone and iron into whimsical fantasy. The list could go on and on.

Professor Josep Trueta put his knowledge of passive defence measures, learnt in the Spanish Civil War, to work in England, when as an exile he helped to organize Britain's civil defence in the Second World War.

Señor Trueta was far from being the first person to make Britain aware of Catalonia's cultural dimension. The first novel in the Catalan language, *Tirant Lo Blanc*, was a great success in 1490. 2,000 copies being printed, and within two years it turned up in England in translation. Scholars will recall that it was this book which Quixote saved from the fire in Cervantes' immortal parody on novels of romantic chivalry.

In the latter years of the Franco regime certain things which censors might earlier have prohibited were tolerated: provided the authorities felt that they would reach only a limited audience. The multiplication of the authorized number of copies was a risky operation, but one which paid off in terms of promoting a nationalist cause in clandestine classrooms.

"We were 'closet culture addicts'," joked one intellectual who had a significant part in the production of the book, *Resum d'història dels Països Catalans*. The "closet culture" sessions gave the Catalans a chance to study their own history and to keep their written language alive. One of the principal promoters of such bootleg education was the present president of the Generalitat, Señor Jordi Pujol.

Another significant project which Señor Pujol and other Catalans made possible was the *Gran Enciclopedia Catalana*, a 15-volume encyclopedia in Catalan which experts consider extraordinary in terms of its thorough documentation. The work was started in 1970 and the final volume is to be published in Barcelona this year. Its importance lies in the fact that the keynotes of Catalan culture is the language. Like the tongues spoken in surrounding areas, Castilian, Spanish and French, Catalan is a romance

language. It first appeared as a written language in the twelfth century. Although perhaps two million residents of Catalonia (mostly immigrants from other regions) do not speak it, it never ceased to be the commonly spoken language, even under General Franco, when it retreated into the homes but did not disappear.

Catalan is spoken in an area more than twice the size of the present region of Catalonia, which lies in a small triangle in the north-east corner of the Iberian peninsula, the sides of which run from Cape Cervera on the Mediterranean westward to the valley of Aran in the Pyrenees, then roughly south from there to the Ebro river delta, and finally up the coast again to the French border near Cape Cervera.

It is the official language in tiny Andorra, the nation that nestles high in the Pyrenees between France and Spain, as it is in the newly autonomous *Comunitat Valenciana*. It is the spoken language of the French Roussillon area, sometimes spoken of as North Catalonia, and of a fringe area of Aragón just west of the Catalonia border. It is also the language of the rest of Spain's eastern coast inhabitants as far south as Murcia, of the Balearic Islands and of part of Sardinia.

Intrigued as they are with their past, the Catalans live very much in the present. As Victor Segura, a social historian, contrasted his people with the French, who, he said, were guided by reason, the Germans, whose driving force was metaphysics, the English, an empirical people, the Italians whose driving force was intelligence, and the Castilians, who were impelled by mysticism. In Catalonia, he claimed, the main driving force was the will to exist.

In the troubled 1930s, when anarchists took over the monastery of Montserrat, the Catalans, in saving the art, manuscripts and artefacts, it was a poet, Ventura Gassol, then cultural councillor of the Generalitat, who succeeded, through difficult negotiations, in saving the treasure. Seated in a wheelchair in the visitors' gallery, the aging poet was an honoured guest when Catalonia officially recovered its political and cultural identity at the opening session of the new Parliament.

Culture is not encased in glass

Barcelona is "the flower of the world's beautiful cities, pride of Spain, gift and delight of its inhabitants, and refuge of foreigners". If anything has changed about Barcelona since Cervantes expressed that opinion, it has been only for the better. Barcelona is like a non-stop fiesta; it is a major port, and an important commercial and cultural centre.

Although a metropolis of four million people, Barcelona has many places for pedestrians rather than cars. In other respects, too, it is a city of human dimensions, where culture is not something encased in glass but rather a living, developing thing. It is a place which combines the ancient and the modern with unusual harmony.

Avant-garde ideas simmer in the dark, narrow streets of its Gothic quarter. Live jazz wails and thumps through medieval courtyards which may once have echoed to the sounds of troubadours. Barcelona is a marvellous synthesis, where the colours never clash, where the most disparate philosophies coexist. A city long accustomed to invaders and innovators, Barcelona takes everything in its stride.

In its fourteenth-century cathedral, the slim-spired Catalan Gothic style, embraces a palm-shaded patio with a pinnole, a pond full of honking geese watered by a spitting iron frog, shouting children spilling in moss-matted fountains, zebra, geysers, greenery, and a side chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Light (with a sign explaining that she is the patron saint of workers in the electrical trade).

In front of the cathedral on any Sunday morning, men, women, young and old, in black and youths in blue jeans join hands to dance the *sardana*, an easy-going folk dance which is anything but a fossil of folklore. The *sardana* lives, apparently quite compatible with the frenetic dances which some of the same people will perform later in the day in the city's booming discotheques. Spontaneous and universal in Catalonia, the *sardana* is probably as popular today as it was in the ancient dancer's great-grandfather's time, and the Catalans are so pleased with it that they frequently drag surprised foreign tourists into the moving circles to share the fun.

On the other side of the cathedral, exhibit in the Casa Forés, one of the city's many museums, are likely to overflow into the Plaza del Rei (King's Square), as they did early this spring when a bright orange cloth sun, suspended like an awning in the middle of the square, tempted youthful photographers to lie on their backs on the stone pavement to have that sun in their pictures.

Not far from there is the Gothic chapel of San Agueda, where Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand received Columbus, and the hearth of Indians whom he presented to them as a curiosity, on his return from his first voyage to America. Taking no chances, the Catholic monarchs had the Indians baptized immediately in the cathedral.

A statue of Columbus stands on a tall pylon at the foot of the tree-lined Ramblas boulevard, dominating the port. But, for obscure reasons, he seems to be pointing south rather than west. A replica of one of his caravels is permanently moored at the dock beneath his feet, and it serves as a floating museum—quite often in the shadow of a modern warship from America's Sixth Fleet.

The Ramblas, a broad boulevard with a wide centre pavement for pedestrians, stretches from the port north-west. On Sundays, flower stalls frame the Ramblas with patches of red, yellow and green. A river of humanity streams around bookstalls, news-stands, and stalls full of squawking, brightly coloured birds. Little boys and girls run playfully between drink-laden tables in a sidewalk café.

Most museums are open on Sunday mornings, and there are enough good museums in Barcelona to fill up a year of Sundays. One of the outstanding ones is the Picasso Museum, inside a rather sombre

old building on Moncada Street. Many of the early canvases of the master, painted when he lived in Barcelona, are on display here.

A short walk through mostly shady narrow streets leads to an open-air art market where painters and ceramists show their work, also on Sunday mornings, in the San José Oriol Plaza. There are no Picassos here, but there might be a masterpiece of a future Picasso with a price which depends on the buyer's bargaining ability. For hobbyists, there is a weekly open-air stamp and coin market at the Plaza Real.

Not all Barcelona's architectural gems are very old. The still unfinished Temple of the Holy Family, the master work of Barcelona's famous and unorthodox architect, Antonio Gaudí, may still be being built in the next century. Other Gaudí buildings are scattered throughout the city, and young people clamour over his brightly coloured mosaic creations in Guell Park.

Barcelona has several big parks, a good zoo, two bullrings, two first-division

Spanish football team Spain's principal open house, and a year-round schedule of exhibitions and concerts. One of the most striking concert halls is the art-nouveau Palau de la Música, where polyphonic ceramic muses, larger than life-size, lean out from the stage walls over the performers' shoulders.

In keeping with the universal outlook of its inhabitants, Barcelona also cares for more carefully tastes. Many good restaurants serve not only Catalan specialties such as *butifarra*, a kind white sausage, with mushrooms, but the cuisine many nations. There are prices for every pocket, too.

You can get a three-course meal, with wine and bread for as little as 57p in 14 back streets near the Plaça Real, or you can pay more than £6 for one bowl of soup at a well-known restaurant at the foot of the Ramblas.

You can take the cable which dangles over the port and sweeps up to a vantage point in Montjuich Park known as the Balcon Miramar (Seaview Balcon).

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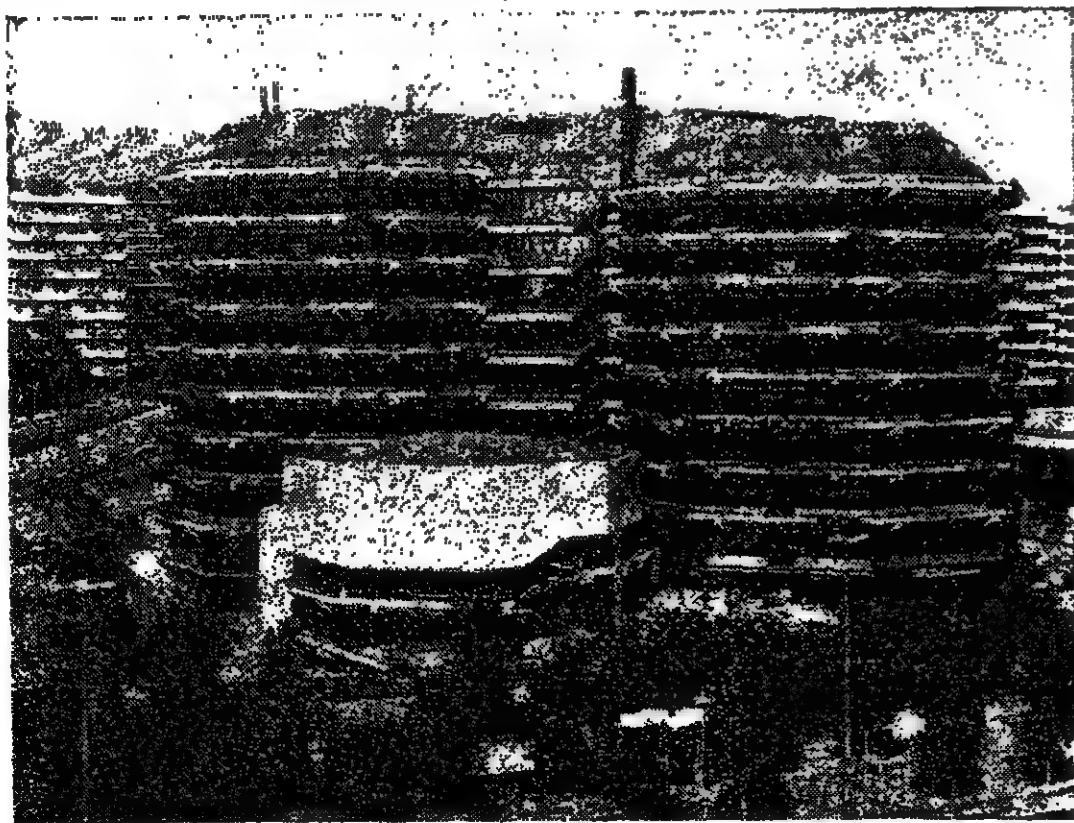
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The heavenly ombudsman

continued from page 1

the lack of freedom in Spain. The Caudillo must have thought about his official support for the Catholic church when in the 1960s a Capuchin friar defied the might of Madrid by allowing students to gather in his church in Sarria to form the first—and forbidden—free students' union, then get socially stood at the door and steadfastly refused permission for police to enter. What has gone down in modern Spanish history as the *Capuchinada* set a precedent which endured long after police stormed into the church against the priest's wishes and arrested the disidents.

In the 1940s, when those who spoke Castilian occupied every position of even minor importance in the administration, and the use of Catalan was forbidden in official affairs and greatly discouraged in commerce, the priests of Catalonia—and especially the Capuchins, most of whom are natives of the region—carried out a vital cultural task by continuing to minister to the people in Catalan. Sermons and catechism classes were then the only public manifestations of the people's language.

Later, the first publications in Catalan under the rule of General Franco appeared. They were also the work of clergy. Most of the clergy were the only ones in a position to bring Catalan out of the homes and into print, because church publications were not subject to ecclesiastical but not civil censorship.

Under the dictatorship this abbey, as well as other abbeys and churches throughout the land of Catalonia, served as a meeting place and refuge for those who were committed to the struggle for democracy. The church is still involved in efforts to right injustices.

"Human rights are not yet fully respected in Spain," one prominent Catalan man of the cloth insisted. "I have intervened privately, never publicly, with the authorities in a few cases. Other members of the church have done the same. There are still clear cases of police torture. Some of us have become aware of how some people have been turned into psychological wrecks."

"It leaves a very bad taste in my mouth," he added, "when the politicians keep quiet about such abuses. This democracy is still quite weak. The new mentality of the church in Catalonia is to be present in the real life of the land, in the society as it is."

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 21. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and Mrs. Waldheim had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Justice Nourse had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when The Queen conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Her Majesty held a Council at 12.30 o'clock this afternoon. Those present were: The Lord Soames, (Lord President), the Right Hon Michael Heslop MP (Secretary of State for the Environment), the Right Hon Reginald Prentice MP (Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security) and the Right Hon Sir Michael Havers MP (Attorney General).

The Hon Sir Tasker Watkins (Lord Justice of Appeal) was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Mr Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. The Lord Soames had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, attended the Devon Cattle Breeders Society Field Day at Clampton Farm, Callington, and subsequently visited Duchy property in Cornwall.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, attended a National Council Meeting at the Royal Albert Hall, London today.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Newbury Spring Festival, this evening attended a concert at the Church of St Nicholas, Newbury.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 21. The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at the premiere of *Erasmus* which was held at the Royal Theatre in aid of Barnardo's, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Lady Anne Tennant was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 21. The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Newbury Spring Festival, this evening attended a concert at the Church of St Nicholas, Newbury.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

Birthdays today
General Sir Evelyn Barker, 86; Sir William Durbin, 88; Dame Honor Lyle, 80; Professor Sir William Haydon, 80; Sir William McKie, 79; Sir Victor Montagu, 74; Sir Nathan Mutch, 74; Sir Arthur Pearson, 64; Professor R. F. Trevelyan, 88.

Latest appointments
Colonel Vera M. Rooke has been appointed the Army's Matron in Chief and Director of the Army Nursing Services on promotion to brigadier. She succeeds Brigadier Joan Moriarty, who is to retire.

Other appointments include: Major-General Ian Harrison to be Captain of Deal Castle succeeding Brigadier General Sir Norman Tillyour.

Mr Robert C. Smith, who is a member of the Horserace Betting Levy Board.

Mrs Margaret Laski to be chairman and Professor J. R. Brown vice chairman of the Arts Council drama advisory panel.



New Garden: Leeds Castle, in Kent, yesterday provided a suitably idyllic setting for one of those minor but pleasant Anglo-American gatherings which serve to show that there is still a good deal of life left in the "special relationship" (John Young writes). The occasion was the opening of a new garden named after Thomas, Lord Culpere, the castle's one-time owner, who was sworn in as Royal Governor of Virginia 300 years ago this month.

Designed by Mr Russell Page, the garden will in years to come proliferate with roses, lilacs, irises, poppies, lupins, lavender and other well-loved English flowers. On a cool verdant May morning, the brief ceremony was attended by a bevy of eminent female gardeners from both sides of the Atlantic, and by the present governor, Mr Charles Robb, and his wife, Lynda, daughter of President Johnson. In his address,

Mr Robb said that Virginians treasured their English heritage. His state was, he proclaimed, "an enduring monument to the cultural sophistication, intellectual brilliance and enlightened taste which we have inherited in no small measure from you."

Afterwards Mr and Mrs Robb (right) toured the new garden with Lord Geoffrey Lloyd, chairman of Leeds Castle Foundation.

Forthcoming marriages
Mr J. E. Scott and Miss K. M. Carey. The engagement is announced between James, son of the late Mr James Scott, FRCS, and of Mrs Scott, of Cuddesdon, Oxford, and Kate, daughter of the late Sir Michael Carey, GCB, and of Lady Carey, of Harpenden, Herts-on-Thames.

Mr J. Sell and Miss A. Aitken. The engagement is announced between Julian, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Sell, of 10 Grove, Commeston, Leicestershire, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Aitken of Brook House, Cricklade, Wiltshire.

Mr D. G. A. Warburton and Miss L. E. M. Honey. The engagement is announced between David, only son of Geoffrey and Doris Warburton, of Norbury, London, and Lynda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril Hoher Percy, of Pollards Hill, London.

Marriage
Mr A. C. Heber Percy and Mrs C. S. Gwynne. The marriage took place on May 19, 1980, at St. Andrew's Church, London. The bride was the daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Heber Percy, of Pollards Hill, London. The groom was the son of Mr and Mrs C. S. Gwynne, of 10 Grove, Commeston, Leicestershire.

Receptions
HM Government. Mr Neil Martin, Minister for Overseas Development, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host yesterday at a reception held at Lancaster House in honour of delegates to the Commonwealth Youth Affairs Council.

Service dinner
RAF Air Warfare and Flying College Cranwell held a service dinner at RAF Cranwell last night. The dinner was held in the Officers' Mess and was attended by 150 guests.

Latest wills
Mrs Phyllis Mary Young, of Stanmore, Middlesex, left £191,870 net. She left £55,000 and effect to personal legacies, and the residue equally between the Royal National Institute for the Blind and Help the Aged.

Correction
A new stained glass window in Salisbury Cathedral has not been sold for larger than anonymous donor, as stated on May 13. The public subscription list is still open.

Science report
The discovery earned Dr Brian Josephson, of Cambridge University, a Nobel prize; and his contribution to physics became known as the Josephson junction, which really describes the pieces of material he joined together in an unusual way to test his theories.

Dr Matsuo is the engineering manager of a high-powered team of scientists and technologists involved in a venture called the Josephson computer technology programme. Their goal is the creation of a method of fabricating a profitable industrial basis in high speed computer with a cycle time of less than one nanosecond, or one billionth of a second.

The cycle time is the interval between "ticks" of the master clock which governs all the activities of the machine system. Since an electrical signal can travel only 15 centimetres in a nanosecond, it follows that the entire computer of perhaps several million circuits must have to fit into a box a few inches square.

The difficulty is not simply one of making circuits small enough to fit into a tiny space. It is that high speed semiconductor circuits give off a significant amount of heat, amounting to kilowatts for very powerful computers.

The Josephson technology promises to overcome that impediment because it depends on phenomena in which materials have zero electrical resistance when cooled to near absolute zero temperature, for which a liquid helium cooling device is used.

A few million long-range circuits, replacing transistor circuits, would then dissipate only a few watts. The way the device is controlled to provide the equivalent of the on-off switch for digital processing is very different from the transistor.

Dr Matsuo suggests that there are some personal computational tasks that justify going to such lengths to improve the speed of large computers by another factor of 10. They include long-range weather prediction and cryptography. But he maintains that it would eventually be used for the more mundane commercial and industrial purposes because by running 30 times faster it could do 30 times more work, perhaps for the same cost.

£160,428 paid for Chenghua bowl in Hongkong sale
By Huon Mallalieu. On Tuesday and Wednesday Sorbety's held a sale of Chinese ceramics and works of art in Hongkong, making a grand total of £1,203,327, or HK\$31,516,200, with 15 per cent bought in.

One lot which overlooked the row sold to the London dealer was a "Chenghua" "palace bowl", decorated with a simple scroll of flowering blossoms within the without.

The first sale a fine red and white bowl, estimated at between HK\$1,200,000 and HK\$1,500,000, was sold to an anonymous buyer at £19,000.

The arms sale there was a gold, diamond and enamel locket found on the head of the river. It was found in 1968, and which was sold to the London dealer.

Clifton College
Retractions Examination. The following have been elected to the Clifton College Retractions Examination in alphabetical order within each category.

Church news
The Rev K. A. Arnold, Rector of Rame and Rector of Rame, is to be Bishop of Warwick, the new suffragan created in January, in the diocese of Coventry.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev R. J. B. Bennett, Rector of Rame, is to be Bishop of Warwick, the new suffragan created in January, in the diocese of Coventry.

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Award set up for helping Jews to leave Russia
By John Roper. The All-Party Parliamentary Committee for Soviet Jewry is instituting an annual award for outstanding services for the release of Jews from Russia.

Potential recipients, it is expected, will include members of the British Jewish community and activists in the Soviet Jewry campaign in the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

The award will be a lithograph given by Mr Henry Moore, OM, the sculptor, bearing his inscription: "For courage in defence of freedom."

25 years ago
From The Times of Monday, May 23, 1955. It is a measure of how the civilian attitude to soldiers has changed over the years that an early function of military police was to protect the inhabitants of a garrison town.

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OBITUARY

SIR VINCENT DE FERRANTI

Influence in electrical engineering

Sir Vincent de Ferranti, MC, FIEE, chairman of Ferranti, Ltd., from 1930 to 1963 and in his day a pacemaker in the electrical engineering industry, died on May 20 at the age of 87.

He had a clear, creative and incisive mind, a genuine feel for engineering problems and an enthusiasm which carried everyone with him.

Born on February 16, 1893, the second son of Dr Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti, FRS, founder of the company, and Gertrude Ruth Ince. He was educated at Repton and had his early engineering training with Yarrow and Company at Scotland. Like his elder brother Basil, who was killed in France, he served in the First World War in the Royal Engineers, distinguishing himself at Gallipoli, and was also awarded the Military Cross.

His father had established the Ferranti company having designed and built the world's first central power station in 1897. He was more than to any other person, the standard practice under which electricity supply is universally conducted.

He was glad to have the help of his son returning from the war. Vincent saw the opportunity of a career in the receiver manager appointed to the company in 1903 so he well understood the financial risks in advanced engineering. However after his father's death in 1930 he achieved control of the company and devoted all his abilities to ensure its success.

He became chairman and managing director in 1930 after the death of his father, and remained in that position until his retirement from the company in 1963.

As a member of the Reserve of Officers he was recalled before the start of the Second World War and served in France, commanding a fleet of aircraft in 1940 and used all his energy in the defence and production of defence electronics, artillery fuses, radar, fire control and navigational equipment.

After the war he again organised the company's engineering capabilities and matched it with a sales organization which reestablished the company's position, particularly in transformer export field.

Experiments on high amperage transformers derived from father's work on the electrical engineering industry, led him to the early radio and television business, and later wartime development of radar, microwave valves, and post-war work on computers, semi-conductors and defence electronics.

In 1948 he encouraged company to collaborate with Manchester University in pioneering work of engineering the digital electronic computer and soon after to play a major role in the development of missile guidance and control systems.

Under his leadership the company grew from one employing 3,000 people largely concerned with power transformers to a power of 20,000 in 1963. He was a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of which he was president in 1946-47. His father had been president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and A.I. Manufacturers' Association, chairman of the international executive council and a British representative on the World Power Council. He was knighted in 1948.

He married in 1919 Doris H. Wilson, who survived with their two sons, Sebastian de Ferranti, chair of Ferranti Limited since 1963, and Mr Basil de Ferranti, deputy chairman of the company and three daughters.

BRIG SIR CHRISTOPHER PETO
Brigadier Sir Christopher Peto, BT, DSO, Conservative MP for the Barnstaple division of Devon from 1945 to 1955 died on May 19 at the age of 83.

The second son of Sir Basil Peto, First Baronet, he was born on February 19, 1897, and educated at Harrow. He succeeded his elder brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Michael Peto, second baronet, in 1971.

He was commissioned from Sandhurst into the 5th Lancashire Fusiliers, and saw action in the battles of the Somme and Cambrai. During the German offensive of March, 1918, he was severely wounded in a lung, and was subsequently mentioned in despatches.

In 1920, Peto went with his regiment to Ireland where he was involved in the Easter Rising. His troop captured Sean MacEoin, the famous "Blacksmith of Balinacorney", who later became Vice-President of the republic.

In 1933 he became an instructor at the Royal Military School of Artillery, and was later many points-to-point winners and enjoyed several seasons.

MRS DELIA WYSARD
A correspondent writes: An announcement of the death at Taunton last month of Delia Wysard (née Mason) in her 100th year evoked no public comment. For the reason that all her stage contemporaries must have predeceased her. She was surely the very last link with the fabulous George Edwardes, and the boy of English Musical Comedy who played to packed houses in the Lyceum, and which it proceeded to do the following year to favour of singing and piano studies at the RCM, and with vocal chords set on Paris, Rome and Vienna. Delia Mason fell for a more tempting, more immediate fuzee, George Edwardes had just opened successfully *Three Little Maids*, a new Paul Rubens musical comedy.

After a long career in the theatre, Delia Mason was getting the full-scale treatment of those days: fan clubs, picture postcards by the score, some grouped in montage with Lily Elsie, Gabrielle Ray, Gerie Miller, Zola Jay, Zena Dore, and other musical comedy stars. She also recorded songs for the Gramophone Co. But she still kept her feet on the ground. She frequently appeared, by permission of George Edwardes, at the Lyceum, singing, dancing, and playing the piano. She was a member of the Grimston String Quartet in which her brother, Edward Mason, was cellist.

In 1906, she married Mr Wyward, youngest son of the Rev. A. P. Wyward, and retired from the stage to Church Cottage, Pangbourne. There were a son and a daughter of the marriage.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HARRY KOELLE
Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Koelle, KCB, who was Director-General, Supply and Secretariat Branch, Admiralty, from 1957 to 1963, died on May 19 at the age of 78.

Harry Philip Koelle, who was born in August, 1901, the son of the Rev. C. Philip Koelle, was educated at Dartmouth and transferred later from being a cadet in the Executive Branch to the Supply and Secretariat Branch. He first went to sea as a Paymaster Cadet and served in HMS Salloway and HMS Renown, and subsequently filled a variety of appointments afloat and ashore.

He was promoted to Commander (S) in December, 1938, and during the Second World War served at sea in HMS Shires, Royal Sovereign and Duke of York. After the war he was from 1945 to 1948 Deputy Director of Manning, and was responsible for planning entries into the Navy. He was promoted to Captain (S) in December, 1948.

In 1950 he became Fleet Supply Officer, Reserve Fleet, and in 1952 Deputy Director of Welfare and Service Conditions in the Admiralty, becoming Director of that Department eight months later.

He was promoted to Rear-Admiral in March, 1955, and appointed Command Supply Officer, Plymouth, in May of that year, an appointment held until 1957. His final appointment was that of Director-General of his Branch and he retired from the Admiralty in 1963.

He had been appointed CBE in 1957 and was created KCB in 1959.

He married, firstly, in 1930, Enid, daughter of C. F. Corbould Ellis, JP. They had one daughter. His wife died in 1942 and he married secondly, in 1948, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Devitt, 1st and last BT. There were two daughters of this marriage.

MISS HELEN SCHAU
Miss Helen Schaub, who died in hospital near Geneva after a short illness on April 11.

For 50 years Helen Schaub guided the fortunes of Le Rosey and at the present time the school has pupils from nearly 40 nations and enjoys a growing world-wide academic reputation.

At the request of her family, and in my capacity as a former "old boy" of Le Rosey, the Swiss international school, founded 100 years ago this year, I write to ask you to announce the recent death of the former Headmistress and co-owner, Miss Helen Schaub, who died in hospital near Geneva after a short illness on April 11.

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Burning buildings which may not be worth fighting for

Important changes in fire-fighting methods, including requiring officers not to commit their men inside a fire unless there is a serious risk to life or property of value, are likely as a result of the growing impact on the fire service of the Health and Safety at Work Act.

Although the report, into a ship fire in docks at Poplar, east London, which led to the death of leading fireman Stephen Maynard, aged 27, in January, remains confidential, it is thought to raise serious questions about brigade equipment and procedures, some of which may be made public at the resumed inquest on Mr Maynard today. These seem certain to increase the controversy about the effect of the Act on the fire service in general.

The Times inquiries have shown that the critics' fears are not without foundation. Arrangements for policing the Act have led to confusion and tensions and continue to produce what some firemen regard as double-standards of safety between fire station premises and fire operations.

Increased safety awareness within fire brigade unions, now reinforced by legislation, is also resulting in what many view as long-overdue reforms. Opponents, however, argue that the Act has led to a widespread loss of confidence among officers who feel inhibited about taking the rapid decisions necessary at fires because they fear this may render them individually vulnerable to criticism or even prosecution for wilfully neglecting their men's safety.

The likely effect on the fire service can be gauged from the fact that the London brigade, where many of these issues have emerged and which has been prominent among authorities calling for exemption, is paradoxically the most advanced of any in implementing the Act and last year was the first brigade to win a British Safety at Work Trust award.

Yet the London brigade has also been criticized by two long-service firemen for neglecting fireground safety while "molly-coddling" men on station premises. Their criticisms centre on what they view as outmoded equipment and inadequate training.

Such apparent double standards result in part from the ad hoc joint policing arrangements introduced for the service in 1978, under which the Home Office fire services inspectorate and the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council were established effectively as the "lead" authorities for operations and training, and the Health

and Safety Executive for premises, although the latter retained its overall enforcement responsibility. Within hours of coming into effect, these were tested by the death of fireman Stephen Neill, aged 24, during a wall collapse at a warehouse fire in St Pancras.

The brigade was immediately faced with what one officer describes as a "carte blanche" request from the Fire Brigades Union for confidential documents on the incident under the Act's requirements for disclosure of information. It rejected the request and was criticized for this by the factory inspector. The letter's questioning of the safety of operational procedures during the incident later led senior officers to express concern about the naivety of the inspectorate in fire service matters, and there remains a strong view that the joint arrangements are unsatisfactory and a recipe for ill-informed and officious interference.

Several of the issues raised by the inspector, however, were reflected in a revised brigade order and new operational notes based on the St Pancras fire issued in June last year; this replaced a seven-year-old order and outlined the duties of commanding officers.

'Firemen should not be committed if the threat to life or property does not merit it'

The note and order contained a large section devoted to the functions of the newly-titled safety officers at fires, detailing, for example, their right to order evacuations and their duty to check on possible building collapses. It also expanded instructions on changes in command: the inspector had cited union criticism that lack of procedures used in other brigades for identifying the commanding officer led to confusion and contradictory orders.

The effect on procedures is likely to be carried further as a result of the unions' investigation into the death of Mr Maynard, conducted with the benefit of brigade documents. As well as specific questioning of equipment such as gloves, breathing

apparatus and the distress signal unit, it is believed to suggest the introduction of an evacuation signal known as the "thunder" whistle. This has not been adopted in London despite a Home Office recommendation. The investigation is also reported to suggest that firemen should immediately withdraw if fouling of their face masks prevents them from reading the contents gauge of their compressed air tanks: a recommendation described as "totally unprecedented".

Equally significant is the idea that firemen, especially those wearing breathing apparatus, should not be committed if the threat to life or property does not merit it. This stems in part from the view of men present that the ship involved was a near-dereelict: it had caught alight a week before and last week still undergoing conversion in a new berth, suffered a third blaze. This idea, according to one senior safety representative, runs counter to "a sense of conditioning".

Alleged breaches of safety procedures have recently led to industrial action in other brigades. In Dorset, for example, men worked to rule after they were told to pick up canisters suspected to contain arsenic trichloride washed up on beaches; the canisters, according to the union, were simply placed in polythene bags and the men did not wear protective suits or undergo decontamination.

In Dyfed, Wales, the union says that full-time firemen refused to mop up a spillage of a toxic substance, which can cause serious lung and eye damage, on the ground that they were inadequately protected. The brigade has denied this. More than 30 people later required medical attention.

Although the Fire Brigade Union is considering protesting to the Health and Safety Executive over the Dyfed incident, doubts over the enforceability of safety procedures and over the willingness of the executive to prosecute, particularly in view of the joint policing arrangements, have prompted its recourse to industrial action.

According to Mr Dennis Willmott, London's chief staff officer responsible for health and safety, the Act has helped to improve industrial relations and left unchanged an officer's duty to safeguard his men. If the "safety-first" attitude had been translated into action, he says, London would have by now been turned into a "car-park" where serious fire losses have instead been reduced.

The Act's application to the fire service, however, remains in its infancy. The position of brigades lagging behind in its implementation is likely to be brought into sharper focus next January when new regulations requiring the reporting of accidents to the Health and Safety Executive are expected to come into effect.

David Nicholson-Lord

(To be concluded tomorrow)

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

Adventurous cooks know the irresistibility of making personal modifications to any recipe they try. They cannot help themselves. Marika Hanbury-Tenison is such a cook and her sixteenth book, published today, should please other inveterate experimenters. It has fresh ideas and tastes in profusion, and clear instructions for those who prefer the reassurance of recipes they can follow to the letter.

In *Cooking with Vegetables* (Jonathan Cape, £9.50) she gives a timely stimulus to everyone who wants to break away from meat and fish centred meals without swallowing whole the hardline vegetarian package. "The last thing most of us want," says Mrs Hanbury-Tenison, "is to have to resign ourselves to a restricted diet of vegetarianism and so I devised a diet which, combining certain vegetables with meat, fish and poultry, could produce the flavour of the protein ingredients without having to use the large quantities normally called for. As there is little starch and only small quantities of fat used in most of the recipes, they are also designed to promote a healthy and well-balanced pattern of eating."

The outline of *Cooking with Vegetables* was evolved while on holiday in Italy. I was finishing a cookery book on traditional British food; Robin, my explorer husband, was beginning a travel book; and our great friend John Miller, a Cornish artist, was painting the Italian landscape. It was autumn, the countryside was milky and magi-

cal and the food we ate was local, fresh and breathtakingly simple: we were relaxed, fulfilled and happy.

I told John my ideas for a new cookery book about the kind of food I had begun to evolve in my own home but which I had not yet written about, food based on fresh ingredients, with the emphasis on the magical versatility of good vegetables and the combined cuisines of the countries I had visited all over the world. We decided to work on the book together: I grew the vegetables in my garden, John painted them while the dew was still fresh on their leaves and they came back to the kitchen to be used for the two hundred original recipes that follow. Four seasons after our Italian holiday both the drawings and the recipes were complete.

There is only room here to reproduce two of those original recipes. As home grown asparagus is now in season these are two I tried. Both are delicious, the fish especially so, though one would not, of course, want asparagus twice in one meal.

Chicken and asparagus soup

Serves six
225g (8oz) asparagus
1 potato
1 small onion
Salt and freshly ground white pepper
170g (6oz) raw or cooked breast of chicken
30g (1oz) butter
1 tablespoon plain flour
900ml (1½ pints) good chicken stock
2 egg yolks, beaten
150ml (¼ pint) single cream
Pinch ground nutmeg
2 teaspoons very finely chopped fresh tarragon or savory

Wash and trim the asparagus removing all coarse fibres. Remove the tips and set them aside and chop the stalks. Peel and dice the potato and peel and chop the onion. Place the asparagus stalks in a saucepan with the potato and onion, season with salt and pepper, add just enough cold water to cover, bring to the boil and simmer for about 15 minutes or until

the vegetables are absolutely tender. Purée the vegetables through a food mill or in an electric blender or food processor.

Steam the asparagus tips until they are just tender. Cut the chicken into very small dice or thin strips. Melt the butter in a clean saucepan. Add the flour and mix well. Gradually add the chicken stock, stirring continually until the soup comes to the boil and is thick and smooth. Add the vegetable purée to the soup base and mix well until thoroughly blended. Add the chicken and simmer for two minutes if the chicken is already cooked or for about five minutes if it is raw.

Beat the egg yolks with the cream. Add the cream mixture to the soup and stir, without boiling, until the soup is hot through. Add the asparagus tips, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg and mix in the tarragon or savory. Thin the soup, if necessary, with a little extra chicken stock, milk or cream. Note: In the winter I serve this soup with a garnish of mince, crisply fried bread croûtons; in the summer I sometimes have it ice cold with a garnish of some flaked and roasted almonds.

Of the next recipe Marika Hanbury-Tenison says: "Asparagus is so tender and delicate in both texture and flavour that it goes particularly well with rather bland ingredients such as white fish and chicken. This is an elegant and very delicious dish; it can be served as a fairly substantial starter or as a light main course for a summer's day. Try to rescue the bones of the fish from your fishmonger."

Fillets of fish with asparagus, cheese and mustard sauce

Serves four
340 g (12 oz) asparagus
1 carrot
1 onion
1 stick celery
150 ml (¼ pint) dry white wine
Bouquet garni
2 bay leaves
4 large or 8 small fillets of white fish such as whiting, sole, plaice, sea bass, grey mullet etc
30 g (1 oz) butter
1 tablespoon flour

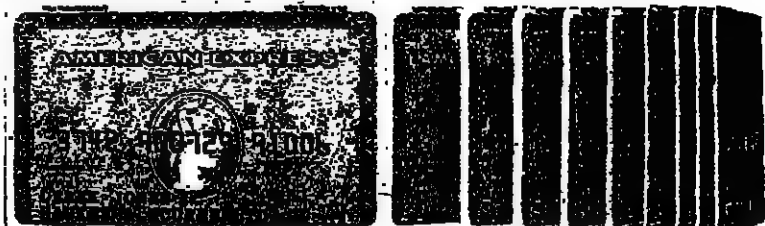
55 g (2 oz) Cheddar cheese
2 teaspoons French mustard
Salt and freshly ground white pepper
Pinch ground nutmeg
2 egg yolks
150ml (¼ pint) single cream
15g (½oz) freshly grated Parmesan cheese
Pinch cayenne pepper

Trim off any tough skin from the asparagus stalks, cook the asparagus in boiling salted water until it is tender. Drain well reserving cooking water. Wash and roughly chop the carrot. Peel and halve the onion. Roughly chop the celery. Combine the asparagus, vegetables, white wine, bouquet garni and bay leaves with fish trimmings, bring to the boil and cook over a high heat for about 20 minutes. Strain the stock and leave it to cool. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the flour, stir well, gradually bier the fish stock, stirring constantly until the sauce comes to the boil and is thick smooth. Add the Cheddar, the mustard and continue to stir until the cheese melted. Season the sauce with salt and pepper and a pinch of cayenne pepper.

Pour the sauce over the fillets, top with Parmesan cheese and a little pinch of cayenne pepper and put under a hot grill the top is golden brown the dish is hot through. Serve at once with potatoes, mashed potatoes and a green salad or vegetable.

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| Tips/Misc. | | Revised Total | |
| Total £27 10 | | Amount Due | |
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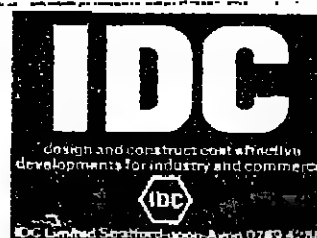
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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets
Ind 431.6, down 2.0
Gilt 67.5, up 0.16

sterling
3320, up 4.10 cents
lex 74.1, up 0.8

ollar
lex 84.5, down 0.9
1.7895, down 130 pts

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N BRIEF

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United States Customs
as delivered a major
Japanese car industry
plan to raise duties on
small trucks.
The United Auto
Association and others
have been waging an
and campaign for
the booming Japanese
cars and America.
could backfire, espe-
cially Chrysler Corporation.
Detroit's big three car
are themselves im-
Japanese-built small
cars they sell in the
states under their own
ies.

rclays chief



othy Bevan, deputy
of the Barclays Bank
is to become chair-
man of the bank's
year. Mr Bevan
joined the bank in 1972,
post he will be suc-
ceded by Mr. Weyer.
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futures plan
Petroleum is to land
in the proposed
oil products futures
oil company, while
to become a trader
set itself, yesterday
support.
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ink rates cut
Bank of New York
lending rate to
14 1/4 per cent
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Trust has cut its
rate to 14 1/4 per cent.
On Morgan reduced its
to 16 per cent from
17.

keover won
and Gillof has won
takeover battle for
future retailer, Maple
with 50.4 per cent of
s for the ordinary
77.2 per cent for the
shares.
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still falling
is probably now in
a recession, but
likely to fall further,
to official figures
yesterday. The Cen-
tral Office's cyclical
show a fall of nearly
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PRICE CHANGES

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 10p to 440p | Sentinel | 17p to 301p |
| 4p to 70p | Shell Trans | 8p to 282p |
| 24p to 840p | Ultramar | 20p to 354p |
| 4p to 72p | Unilever | 10p to 420p |
| 10p to 400p | Union Discount | 10p to 439p |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 6p to 392p | Harris O'neasy | 6p to 163p |
| 10p to 396p | Health C. E. | 5p to 106p |
| 4p to 74p | Home Charm | 6p to 104p |
| 17p to 237p | Steel Bros | 20p to 145p |
| 7p to 258p | Weeks Petrol | 5p to 410p |

THE POUND

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| Bank | Bank | Bank | Bank |
| buys | sell | buys | sell |
| 2.00 | 2.02 | Norway Kr | 11.66 |
| 30.75 | 29.00 | Portugal Esc | 114.50 |
| 69.75 | 66.25 | South Africa Rd | 2.16 |
| 2.70 | 2.63 | Spain Ptas | 166.00 |
| 13.25 | 12.70 | Sweden Kr | 10.00 |
| 8.35 | 8.45 | Switzerland Fr | 4.00 |
| 9.85 | 9.45 | U.S.A. \$ | 2.35 |
| 4.29 | 4.07 | Yugoslavia Dnr | 49.50 |
| 100.00 | 85.00 | | |
| 1.13 | 1.15 | | |
| 1995.00 | 1900.00 | | |
| 540.00 | 515.00 | | |
| Gid 4.70 | 4.47 | | |

CBI reinforces demand for immediate cut in interest rates

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Industrialists are to increase pressure on Government in a bid to get interest rates reduced. The 400-strong policy making council of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday reinforced a plea already made by CBI leaders to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—that it is time that interest levels fall.

The council's view was that the money supply is now sufficiently under control for a drop in interest rates not to harm the national economic strategy. It endorsed the findings of recent surveys which showed that many companies are encountering increasingly severe liquidity difficulties, with small organizations suffering the most.

The council supported the tough line taken by Sir John Greenborough who was elected deputy president yesterday having served for 21 years as president.

Sir John, in a speech openly critical of the Government's economic policy, urged Sir Geoffrey Howe not to delay in alleviating a major pressure point. The outcome of the next pay round, and high interest rates appear to be causing the greatest concern to industrialists at the moment. CBI leaders including Sir Raymond Pennoek, the newly-elected president, are expected to meet Sir Geoffrey during the next few weeks to find out the Government's plans to control public in the tax dependent public services.

In spite of some individual reservations, the council also gave what Sir Raymond described as a "fair degree of support" to discussions with TUC representatives on the National Economic Development Council about wages and productivity. While not necessarily endorsing the CBI's view that the whole question of monitoring public sector pay and comparability should be re-examined, the council did express its dissatisfaction about recent pay awards in the public sector. Their view was that private companies had done better in keeping pay within realistic boundaries in the current pay round.

'Equality' plea for banks

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Mr Deryk Weyer, vice-chairman of Barclays, called for equal treatment between banks and building societies in his presidential speech to the Institute of Bankers last night. He said if credit control was to be a permanent feature, anomalies among financial institutions and between banks should disappear. "It should also bring into the net all other financial intermediaries of significance, including the building societies."

One of the traditional complaints of British banks was that building societies had successfully avoided being brought under credit restrictions and had been able to take business away from the banks.

Mr Weyer gave warning that in the next 10 years the international banking system would have to witness the pressure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "The banking system is reasonably resilient but there are limits. The countries should cause British banks to be cautious in their international investment."

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Sir Raymond Pennoek: meeting with Chancellor soon.

CBI leaders are anxious to take Sir Geoffrey up on the commitment he made publicly at their annual dinner on Tuesday to ensure that the public sector plays its part in bringing the rate of pay increases down. They would like to be able to relay details of the Government's proposed strategy when they meet members to discuss pay at a series of special conferences next month in the hope that it will strengthen private sector negotiators' resolve not to make unduly high settlements.

Industrialists generally regard the next few months with extreme pessimism. They are worried that, unless stringent economies are made, many firms will suffer irreparable damage.

Savings are being sought from all quarters, including local government rates. The CBI council urged members to encourage senior staff to participate in monitoring local authorities' expenditure. It endorsed a proposal to set up a working party to give help and guidance to improve the effectiveness of discussions between members and local government.

This activity is prompted by general concern about the effect of the latest rate increases on industry. CBI leaders, who estimate that rates now account for about one-third of pretax real profits of industry, are anxious to ensure that the money is being spent efficiently.

£40m state loan to ICL may not be recovered

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Prospects of the Government recovering the £40m paid to International Computers in 1972-76 to assist the development of the 2900 series of computers have "diminished considerably", the Department of Industry has told the Commons Committee of Public Accounts.

Under the aid agreement, ICL was to repay the £40m from profits in the seven financial years from 1977-78, provided the profit exceeded 7.5 per cent of turnover and with a maximum of 25 per cent of the profit for any year.

Last November the company told the Department of Industry that its 1977-78 profits were 7.4 per cent of turnover, and that a repayment for 1978-79 also appeared unlikely as turnover was growing faster than profits.

In its ninth report, the Commons committee says that the department were satisfied that ICL had not deliberately depressed its profits below the 7.5 per cent figure.

ICL had told the department that the computer market had entered a fiercely competitive phase in which technological change would be rapid and profitability in the whole industry was likely to suffer. To meet the challenge ICL had adopted a policy of growth to build a strong customer base, to benefit from economies of scale in production and to maintain employment.

The company forecast that this policy would slow the growth of its profits as resources would be used to finance the growth of turnover. The department had accepted ICL's analysis, the committee says, "and had concluded that no repayment could be expected in the next four years and that the prospect of recovering the £40m had diminished significantly."

Sir Hugh Fraser set to beat Lonrho move

By Philip Robinson

Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman of the Harrods stores group, is expected to win a strong position to defeat Lonrho's attempt to overturn the board's dividend policy. Meanwhile, Lonrho, which wants a higher payment, sent out its third letter to Fraser shareholders last night.

Despite its 29.97 per cent of the shares, Lonrho needs 75 per cent of the total number of votes cast if it is to raise the final dividend from 4p to 6p.

In the unlikely event of a 100 per cent poll at the Fraser annual meeting at the Merchants House, in George Street, Glasgow, Lonrho would still need to convince holders of 45.03 per cent of the shares that a bigger payout made sense.

That would mean winning over either all the institutional shareholders—estimated to hold 35 per cent—send some individual owners, or all the individual shareholders and some of the institutions, or a large majority of both.

Despite three letters from Lonrho it is understood that Fraser's largest institutional shareholder, Legal and General with 2 per cent, has not come to a decision on how its vote will be cast.

However, Sir Hugh will know whether he has beaten the Special "dividend" resolution at least 48 hours before the group's meeting. Those unable to attend will have to submit proxy votes which under the

Air stewards to get £12,000 a year

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

British Airways cabin crew have negotiated a pay and productivity deal which with allowances will raise the average income for senior stewards and stewardesses to between £12,000 and £15,000.

The deal for the airline's 6,000 long and short haul cabin crew involves a productivity element derived from reduced crew complements and new work standards on board aircraft which will reduce the cabin crew's work effort.

Disclosure of the increases follows news earlier this month that British Airways is unlikely to have made much more than a marginal profit in its last financial year.

The main factor behind the poor profit performance was blamed on a fuel bill which turned out to be £200m more than had been budgeted for.

The cabin staff's deal has angered many of the airline's senior managers. An unofficial

document that is critical of the deal is circulating among senior staff.

The document says that the deal will have the maximum effect on BA's competitive position and the greatest long term implications for the quality of service offered to BA passengers.

"Many will conclude that the measures now adopted can only be the road to ruin. Once again the competition seems to have been ignored."

The new salary for a typical senior steward or stewardess will rise by £1,021 to £7,027 a year. But this will be enhanced by a London weighting allowance of £815, or an outer London weighting of £344.

Both of these payments are due to be increased from the beginning of July and become income linked.

Crew receive an unsocial house payment of £304 a year which is also scheduled to be income linked from August this year.

On top of the basic payments cabin crew receive other allowances. Senior cabin crew re-

ceive £4.35 a day, overseas allowance which will rise to £8.51 a day after 14 days, and because long haul cabin crew average about 180 days a year abroad, total income is about £1,500.

Only one fifth of this is taxable because of an agreement with the Inland Revenue.

The unofficial document says that further supplements for cabin crew add a minimum of £2,500 in meal/clothing savings and an estimated £500 of overtime income. In total the new rates will earn an estimated average income for senior cabin staff of £12,175.

The unofficial document points out that passenger dissatisfaction with BA is already running high and will be exacerbated by the reductions in service from cabin staff.

The document's authors suggest that the deal will not result in increased productivity but simply less service for passengers.

British Airways has also made a fundamental change in the training given to cabin staff. A

new and much abbreviated training scheme is being introduced. Trainees will spend two weeks at BA's training school to learn about cabin service and two weeks of training in safety and emergency procedures. In future this will be followed by 19 weeks of "self-learning on the aircraft."

British Airways denied that the productivity agreement was false and said that the document was incorrect in a number of fundamental respects.

The salary figures quoted for cabin staff were distorted. The airline said: "There are some people who are earning the amounts quoted but they would be very senior people indeed with long service."

"Cabin pay increases awarded to cabin staff were consistent with the increases made to other British Airways staff, and the training of staff has increased, not diminished as the report says."

The airline also says that the reductions in cabin service quoted in the report were accompanied by reductions in the freeing of the relevant air fares.

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In Tokyo the Japanese yen was very much in demand overnight after comments from a Japanese official that the yen could strengthen to 220 against the dollar. The Bank of Japan intervened heavily to boost the dollar to 224.45 yen, down 2 yen from Tuesday.

The dollar also dropped sharply against the Deutsche mark, falling by 1.3 pfennings on the day to 1.7895. This was despite intervention by the German federal bank to help the dollar.

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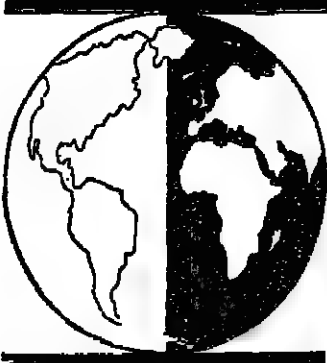
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Italy divided over sanctions on Iran

The Italian Government is divided over the imposition of economic sanctions on Iran, although it formally remains committed to applying them with retroactive effect from November 4.

Signor Enrico Manca, the Socialist minister of foreign trade in a coalition composed also of Christian Democrats and Republicans, says he remains unconvinced of the effectiveness of sanctions to obtain the release of the United States embassy hostages.

He said in Rome that sanctions against this country in the 1930s did not achieve their purpose. They merely reinforced the fascist regime and strengthened its nationalist spirit.

Italy is estimated to be undertaking contracts worth 6,000,000 lire (about £3,100m) in Iran, nearly all concluded before November 4. Its oil imports have dropped to a trickle, so the direct effect of sanctions will be minimal.

Volvo lay off 1,250

Volvo's Belgian subsidiary at Ghent has laid off all the 1,250 workers at its car plant after running out of parts because of the Swedish port strike, a company spokesman announced. Volvo's two truck plants and a parts distribution centre, employing 1,650 workers, are still operating.

Control of chemicals

Ministers and chemical officials from member countries of the OECD in Paris have unanimously endorsed a series of major steps to stimulate and coordinate actions to control chemicals for the protection of health and the environment.

Expenditure down

New fixed capital expenditure by enterprises in Australia fell to \$Aus 2,050m (about £1,015m) in first quarter 1980 from \$Aus 2,400m the previous quarter and \$Aus 1,900m a year earlier, according to the statistics bureau in Canberra.

£14m experimental plant prepares for day when N Sea supplies run out

Search for a substitute natural gas

British Gas is to build a £14m experimental plant at its Westfield development centre in Fife for the extraction of gas from coal. The plant will be part of the corporation's £300m programme to maintain gas supplies after natural gas runs out.

Recent estimates suggest natural gas supplies could begin to taper off by 1990 when the 55,000,000 million cubic feet now under the North Sea will start to become exhausted. By the year 2000, any secondary source will become the principal supplier of gas.

That source, British Gas believes, will be coal or heavy duty oil producing substitute natural gas through technology now being developed.

Experiments have been conducted at Westfield since 1974 on a "slagger" gasifier, the forerunner of the model expected to be built soon on the same site.

The new composite gasifier at Westfield will be able to use unprocessed coal straight from the mine, eliminating the need for refining at a secondary plant.

The technology of producing substitute

natural gas from coal has been pioneered by the British industry and has enormous export potential. The Americans, in particular, have expressed such interest that the United States Department of Energy has asked Conoco to design a gasifier plant in Ohio based on British technology.

The decision to go ahead with construction has been delayed since April, but the £37m contract for design and testing of the pilot plant is expected to include a royalty to British Gas.

The Ohio plant will have a capacity of 60 million cubic feet per day, small by America's gas requirements. Britain's daily consumption is in the order of 5,000 million cubic feet per day.

British Gas has high hopes for the new technology. The slagger will produce 40 million cubic feet a day from about 1,500 tonnes of coal. The new development at Westfield will produce half that output but, if successful, the design could be scaled up to give an output of 250 million cubic feet a day.

The new plant will provide a third lease

of life to the Westfield site. The discovery and development of North Sea gas effectively made the conventional gas plant on the site redundant. It was transformed into a research centre in 1974, for the corporation's experimentation on gas from coal.

have many of the properties of natural gas, parts of which were highly toxic hydrogen and carbon monoxide. Coal gas also contained a low calorific factor, unlike the non-toxic natural gas, which is highly calorific.

The new substitute natural gas will be gas and will not contain any of the unacceptable characteristics of coal gas. No conversion kits will be required, and the new product, containing a high content of methane, could be the ideal substitute natural gas.

British Gas also plans to build a development plant in the next few years at Kibblesworth on Humberside to conduct experiments into the production of substitute natural gas from heavy duty oil.

Bill Johnstone

Scrap metal industry enjoying export boom in first quarter

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Britain's scrap metal processors have enjoyed an export boom over the first three months of this year with overseas sales running at record levels against a background of depressed demand from the United Kingdom steelmakers.

Over the first quarter of this year exports, mainly to countries outside the EEC, rose to nearly 750,000 tonnes valued at £42.7m with shipments in March totalling 308,000 tonnes.

The scrap industry was forced to look to overseas markets (Spain has been a major customer) because of the much reduced demand from the British Steel Corporation whose purchases tailed off in the final part of last year owing to the low level of demand for steel. Purchases ceased completely during the 13-week long steel strike in the first quarter.

Mr Tony Bird, president of the British Scrap Federation (BSF), said yesterday that the exports were all the more remarkable in view of the strength of the highly competitive market conditions—with keen pressure from United States buyers—and difficulties over shipping.

"Without this outlet the scrap industry would have been

badly damaged by the steel strike and would not have been possible without the export freedom which the industry now enjoys and must seek to maintain", he added.

But the export surge has not been without problems such as defaults on payments from Spanish customers. However, the BSF has now formed an exporters' group to provide a united front in negotiations and through it has secured cover from the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The United Kingdom is now exporting more scrap to third countries than the whole of the rest of EEC and BSF is urging the Government to maintain the present freedom to export. Several companies are looking for a united front in negotiations and through it has secured cover from the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Exports of over 300,000 tonnes last month are expected to have been realized. The industry believes it is securing about £15 a tonne more than prices charged for domestic orders, which between the end of last year and the middle of this month had fallen by between £1 and £4 a tonne according to grade.

The scrap industry has been further encouraged by longer term forecasts of increased demand from both the BSC and private steelmakers. The BSC is seeking to increase the ratio of hot metal used in steelmaking from about 25 per cent to about 50 per cent in the future.

Think Tank criticizes industrial training

By David Hewson

The Central Policy Review Staff criticized traditional industrial apprenticeships as artificial restrictions on entry into certain industries, especially engineering.

The Government's "Think tank", in a report, "Education, Training and Industrial Performance", claimed that jobs are often reserved for skilled men when technological developments enable the jobs to be done by unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

It also attacked many apprenticeship schemes as time-serving periods. The report said the experience of the Manpower Services Commission and the armed forces has been that the required skills could be gained much faster and more economically than conventional apprenticeships allowed.

The existing training system caused shortages of "skilled" men because training requirements were inappropriate to the job, or existing skilled manpower was used inefficiently.

"Providing more training of the traditional kind is at best an extravagant, and at worst an ineffective, way of meeting the problem; and to the extent that it validates an inappropriate system of training may in the long run make the problem worse."

The report then criticized many industrial apprenticeship schemes for not being decided on by the relevant industrial training boards but by national joint committees composed solely of industry and union representatives.

It calls for a modification of the system to allow the Government to control training more effectively.

The Central Policy Review Staff concluded that the current system of training has two big weaknesses.

The first is the concentration on initial training at the expense of upgrading and retraining later in life.

Second, it concludes that training is concentrated on a narrow range of jobs for reasons which are as much to do with tradition and collective bargaining as with the training needs of the occupation. Women and unskilled workers suffer particularly in connexion with this.

The report's main recommendation was that training should be organized on a modular basis and an employer should be able to see from a worker's training record what skills are possessed.

Simpler and more comprehensive information should be available about the acceptability of vocational qualifications for entry into higher education and other careers.

School references should provide employers with relevant information and examinations should be brought into line with employers' requirements.

Schools and colleges should find out what jobs their pupils take up.

Experimental "education brokers" should be established to help students find suitable courses.

"Educational, Training and Industrial Performance", Her Majesty's Stationery Office, £4.25.

Business appointments

Lord Stokes gets SUITS directorship

Lord Stokes of Levens has joined the board of SUITS, London's wholly-owned Scottish Holdings company. Lord Stokes also joins the boards of SUITS's two Distribution subsidiaries, the Dutton-Forsyth group and Jack Barclay.

Sir John Read, who until recently was chairman of EMI, is to become chairman of the Trustee Savings Bank's central board. He takes over on the retirement of Mr. Andre Rintoul, TSB's central board's founding chairman.

Mr. Frank Dolling is to become a group vice-chairman of Barclays Bank and chairman of Barclays Merchant Bank. Mr. Dolling is to become a group deputy chairman and chairman of Barclays Bank UK. He is group vice-chairman of Barclays Bank and chairman of Barclays Merchant Bank. Both appointments take effect on October 1.

Mr. W. M. Brown will be chairman of Thomson Information Services, a new operating group, within Thomson British Holdings, which will incorporate Thomson Data and Thomson Publications and company to be formed and jointly owned with Dun & Bradstreet Inc. which will publish local directories.

The rate for the year ending June 1, 1980, the TTS board will consist of Mr. R. L. Eyles, Mr. W. Heaps, Mr. M. Hyams, Mr. M. S. Mann, Mr. C. Paver, Mr. M. Weekes, all executive directors, and Mr. E. G. Hedgcock as a non-executive director. Mr. Eyles continues as managing director of Thomson Yellow Pages. Mr. Heaps becomes managing director of Thomson Data. Mr. Hyams becomes chairman of Thomson Data and remains chairman and chief executive of Deseret Publications. Mr. Mann is appointed managing director and chief executive of Thomson Magazines. Mr. Weekes is made commercial director of TTS, to include financial responsibility. Thomas Nelson will be a separate operating group with its corporate headquarters in Toronto, Canada, with Mr. J. Fleming as chairman and chief executive. The various trade book publishing companies, including Joseph, Hamish Hamilton, Rainbird, Sphere Books and TBL Book Services, which form Thomson Books, will continue as their own operating group. Mr. B. Leveley will be re-appointing full-time employment with this group on June 30, 1980, but will act as a consultant. He will remain chairman of Thomson Books, and continue either as non-executive chairman or director of such other companies as are mutually agreed. Mr. C. N. D. Cole will join the board of Thomson Books. Mr. J. Byrnes, personal director of Thomson Publications, is joining the headquarters staff of Thomson British Holdings prior to taking up another senior appointment in the group.

In sales, our performance was the best for many years, with Trophy Bitter selling strongly, supported by our wide range of local brands such as Welsh Bitter, Pompey Royal, Chesters and Wethers. Our specialty ales, Gold Label, Mackeson and English Ale also did well.

Trade in wines and spirits and in soft drinks was generally in line with their respective markets, with very encouraging results for Crown of Crowns and for Rawlings' Fruit Juices and Mixers.

Total investment in the trade was at a record level and we have been particularly pleased with the returns from our expanding chain of Beefeater Steak Houses.

Our Scotch Whisky subsidiary, Long John International, also enjoyed a good trading year, with market share gains in many European countries, and our newly acquired Scoresby brand was the best selling Scotch Whisky in California and other Western states of the U.S.A.

The Langenbach wine company improved its performance in Germany and in the U.K. but was trading in a depressed sector of the U.S. market, whilst Whitbread Belgium increased its share of the local market.

Brewery, Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4SD

WHITBREAD

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Upgrading Britain's transport system

From the Director of the British Road Federation

Sir, Neither this Government nor its predecessor planned public spending in a way that avoided all criticism (Economic Notebooks, May 15). Cash limits set on unrealistically low inflation assumptions are just one of the means (not mentioned in the article) by which public expenditure will be surreptitiously cut. The effect of limiting the cash available to a 13 per cent rise for local authority expenditure, for example, when inflation is running at around 10 per cent will be severe, but unpredictable. It seems as if this Government does not care how the savings come about just as long as they are made—but the impact is likely to be greatest on investment.

This surely cannot be seen in view of the Government's avowed intention not just to reduce the public sector but make it more efficient and release resources for the private sector. The overall aim of the Government must be to get the economy right and get economic growth and the standard of living on an upward path. It is difficult to deny the logic behind the current year's expenditure plans which entail a further reduction in the proportion of spending devoted to capital projects: from 13.4 per cent last year to 11 per cent this year. The proportion was 23 per cent six years ago.

No one can pretend that our increasing failure to invest is wise. Our industrial competitors are modernizing and re-equipping on a scale that will make Britain's present industrial infrastructure look medieval. Nowhere is this more evident than in the transport field. Britain's roads are woefully behind the rest of Europe—Germany has 4,400 miles of motorway, France 2,900, Britain 1,600. Germany and France are adding to their network at 200 miles a year while our extensions are running at one third that level. Sir Peter Parker in the 1979 British Rail report complained of inadequate investment unnecessarily hampering service improvements and profitability. In these senses, cutting back on roads is hardly painless as claimed in Economic Notebooks. Not only do inadequate roads result in higher economic costs, they reduce our ability to compete and consequently our industrial base. Of more concern still is the difficulty of increasing investment after years of decline when our economic revival—if it ever occurs—makes it urgent and necessary. Here your article is quite right to point to the need for a continuing capital programme despite the present economic gloom.

But, in the transport field at least, there is some hope that the European Community may step in to promote the infrastructure which our own governments have long failed to provide. Transport Commissioner Burke has launched proposals for a fund which would modernise the Community's transport network and allow peripheral members such as the United Kingdom to compensate for their relative unattractiveness to new industry.

Yet the Government seems to be wary of accepting funds from Brussels. It would be tragic as well as incredible if such funds were refused merely because they might appear to increase public spending at a time when the cost of Community membership is so high, and the benefits so few. The transport infrastructure proposals to be discussed at the Council of Ministers in June—deserve serious attention and enthusiastic adoption. They may provide the last opportunity this century of upgrading Britain's transport system.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PHILLIPSON,
Director,
British Road Federation,
383-396 Oxford Street,
London W1N 9HE,
May 19.

No 'accepted law' of continental shelf

From Mr G. W. Blake

Sir, Dr Frank Hansford-Miller (May 12) is surely wrong about the United Kingdom-Norwegian boundary in the North Sea. There is no "accepted law of the continental shelf". The United Nations convention of 1958 laid down certain guidelines, of which the median-line principle was one, but it left definition of the outer limit of continental shelf claims ambiguous. It is by no means

certain that the Norwegian Deep (500 metres in places) is a legal divide. Furthermore, the equitable principle has since been established as applicable to the delimitation of continental shelf boundaries (International Court of Justice, 1968, in the case of West Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands). Finally, it should be remembered that the United Kingdom agreement to disregard the Norwegian Deep reinforces our position over claims to the

extensive Rockall continental shelf. Had our negotiators sided on our full rights in the North Sea, several rich gas fields might have been exploited in disputed waters. Their decision in our best interests.

GERALD BLAKE
Department of Geography
University of Durham,
Science Laboratories,
South Road,
Durham, DH1 1LE.

Insurance and Building Societies

From the Secretary of Metros Building Society

Sir, I refer to the Reverend John Ticehurst's letter (May 9) and would refer him to the accounts of his building society or any other society to see the importance of the commission paid by the insurance companies—but for this, higher rates of interest would have to be charged on mortgages. It is important as the income is, perhaps the main factor of the society arranging insurance of mortgaged property through its agency is one of control. Clerical time is expensive and it is becoming increasingly so and the cost of having to keep special records to verify premiums have been paid, sums insured increased for inflation and interests of other parties noted, must be met.

I think it is justified that the borrower who wishes to effect insurance other than within the adequate choice offered by their society should be asked to contribute towards the loss of income and additional expense.

Also, in my experience, I would add that the settlement of a claim may be easier for the borrower if handled by his society.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. TURNER,
Secretary,
Metros Building Society,
1A Katharine Street,
Croydon CR9 1JU,
May 16.

Service offered by the CAB

From Mrs Hilde Ambrose

Sir, Mr Johnson (May 7) refers to "about half a drawer of an ordinary filing cabinet" holding the information at Citizens Advice Bureaux. The information in my bureau is currently overflowing from two filing cabinets and I am urgently looking for a third. Perhaps Mr Johnson has one to spare?

The service provided by a Citizens Advice Bureau depends largely on the grant given by its local authority. If Mr Johnson will prevail upon the local authorities of the bureaux he is criticizing to be more generous with their allocation, this will improve their CAB facilities. The citizens of London as a whole are more fortunate in having local authorities who support a professional service.

Finally, may I invite Mr Johnson to come and visit us at our very busy bureau in the City of London where I think he will find "the facts" quite different from those outlined in his letter.

Yours faithfully,
HILDE AMBROSE,
Organizer,
City of London Citizens Advice Bureau,
32/33, Queen Street,
London, EC4,
May 7.

Severe effect of inflation on small firms

From Mr Peter Kane

Sir, I am writing to express alarm at the terrifying present rate of inflation having on small business.

The small business sector always experienced the difficulty in increasing its cost account for inflation, natural competitive nature of the small businessman is an inflationary brake. Unfortunately in today's situation small businessmen are faced with a fall in demand for his services or products together with other factors such as increased local taxes by councils determined to raise, or even increase spending power, regard the amount of exporting employment to the private sector they may effect, a minimum lending rate, wage inflation in the private sector and others which industrial muscle to themselves, resulting in business becoming a negative in the labour market.

These problems together with the high general rate of inflation, I fear, will cause in the small business sector a severe fight. Most businessmen are natural supporters of the present system, a Government that will realize before it is that the rate of inflation be brought under control quicker than the present project, otherwise the small business Government wishes to age to expand employment have disappeared.

Yours faithfully,
PETER KANE,
Managing Director,
Yellow Express Group,
2 Roxborough Road,
Harrow,
May 19.



ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

(N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandse Petroleum Maatschappij)
Established at The Hague, The Netherlands

FINAL DIVIDEND 1979

The General Meeting of Shareholders of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company held on 20th May, 1980 has decided to declare a total dividend for 1979 of Nfls. 12.25 (including the interim dividend of Nfls. already made payable in September 1979) on each of the 134,011 outstanding ordinary shares, so that the dividend still to be made payable on these shares will amount to Nfls. 6.75.

A. On the Bearer Shares
(i) This final dividend will be payable against surrender of no. 167 on or after 30th May, 1980 at the offices of N. Rothchild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU on business days between the hours 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Payment will be made in sterling at the buying rate of exchange current in Amsterdam at 2 p.m. on 30th May, 1980 in the case of coupons presented on or before that date, or on the day of presentation in the case of coupons presented subsequently. In the latter case, the shareholders' funds are being provided to Company for payment of this dividend, the usual foreign exchange commission will be deducted from the sterling proceeds. Coupons must be accompanied by a presentation form, copies of which obtained from N. M. Rothchild & Sons Limited, and the face of coupon must bear the stamp or other indication showing the name of the shareholder.

Coupons must be left for an appropriate period for examination. Shareholders may request payment of the dividend in a different currency. Information in this respect will be supplied by the company upon request.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where:

(a) United Kingdom income tax has also been deducted; (b) Coupons are presented on behalf of residents of the U.S., Canada, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden or West Germany provided they lodge the appropriate declaration form.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 20 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where coupons are presented on behalf of residents of Indonesia or Surinam, provided they lodge appropriate declaration form.

In all other cases Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent will be deducted.

(i) On 30th May, 1980 this final dividend will be paid to Depositors by Centum voor Fondsenadministratie B.V., Amsterdam, on the shares whose dividend sheets were in their custody at the close of business on 20th May, 1980. Such payment will be made by the medium of N. M. Rothchild & Sons Limited, after receipt by a duly completed CF Dividend Claim Form.

Where appropriate, the usual affidavit certifying non-residence in the United Kingdom will also be required if payment is to be made with deduction of United Kingdom income tax.

Where under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, 15 per cent Netherlands dividend tax has been deducted, the 15 per cent Netherlands tax is allowable for a resident of the United Kingdom as a credit against the United Kingdom income tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent instead of at the basic rate of 30 per cent represents a provisional allowance of credit at the rate per cent.

B. On the Registered Shares registered in the United Kingdom Section of the Amsterdam Register
The sterling amount of the dividend is fixed at 148.892p per share on the sterling/guilder rate of exchange, being Nfls 4.5335—£1.00 in Amsterdam on 20th May, 1980.

The record date will be 29th May, 1980, shareholders registered at close of business on that date will be entitled to receive the dividend or before 20th June, 1980 dividend warrants will be posted by transfer agent, Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam, shareholders registered in their books on the record date.

From the dividend on the registered shares Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent has also to be deducted. Where under the relevant convention shareholders are entitled to a reduction of the Netherlands dividend tax, this can only be effected through a request for a refund of the tax withheld on the appropriate tax affidavit.

22nd May, 1980 ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Whitbread's strong card

As it was suggested that this might even undermine the traditional qualities of the brewers, there is only slight evidence of this. Indeed, since the Budget, when came off relatively lightly, and in of still high earnings figures, the as outperformed the market by 10 per cent.

ead and Bass have been the stars; er yesterday's dividend increase twice by current cost earnings. lly), for example, Whitbread at yields 5.6 per cent, a wide premium ten over shares like Allied and & Newcastle which are regarded favour.

ead seems to justify this not simply ts 1979/80 figures match expecta-justing for the 53 week period in profits are around 18 per cent (£61.8m), nor because of prospects. is going to be more difficult this while Whitbread and Bass are both market share, there are signs that growth is slackening, particularly North where the recession has lived.

ead's strong card is its Chiswell development. Agreement on the dis-oth sites to BP is likely in a week that could mean about £40m cash bread phased over a period. The reducing interest charges (22) higher last year at (£13.4m) is and so is the automatic impact nave on 1980/81 profits.

ing the ion

past recessions, BOC is still to insulate itself pretty well from trading conditions in the steel. Profits in the seasonally second quarter rose fractionally to £18.7m after the opening quar-ter from £14.3m to £12.4m to leave only £1.2m profit at £31.1m. Depreciation of £2.4m arising from lifted replacement cost accounting, differences of £1.9m and an extra net interest charges rather than deterioration in trading did the age.

ited States still looks the most area, especially with stiff com-erging from market leader-side. But volume in all the main-nesses was ahead in the first half of the £1.2m setback to £25.5m profits from the United States ted for by adverse exchange rates absence of Airco's ferroalloys which actually managed a small he same period last year.

se the trading picture has broadly the opening quarter with strong-ces in Australia and South Africa in local currency terms. Europe to worsen and was some £400,000 13.3m despite higher gas prices start of the year and Medalsied to the black, owing to the poor f the engineering interests where strike is estimated to have had a on effect.

ear of the year much hangs on dy the United States slowdown and the course of interest rates, his stage maintained profits of the best hope. Already a \$100m Airco's \$500m financing cost has d over at sharply higher interest the 103 per cent it was taken out her tranches will be rolled over at the year and next April.

ig a 10 per cent rise in the final s well, the yield is almost 10 per p and the prospective fully taxed falls a couple of points on a counting basis.

s are not having such an easy time interest rates as their British-ers. After last week's disappointing m the Bank of Ireland, there was rise when Allied Irish banks revealed virtually static pretax 40.4m Irish punts for the year to hile the Bank of Ireland's results y hit by its consumer credit sub-

Business Diary: Barclays' Bevan Boy • Denzil's tune

thy Bevan takes over n of Barclays Bank nthony Tuke retires he will also bridge ere generations to reat grandfather, the in.

rcleys was formed Quaker banks at the he century, Frank Bevan of Barclay Triton, the net-on clearing agent, rman, but Timothy nfather, father and er were all stock-

ns apart, Bevan has background that fits 1 the top of a clear-School at Eton was a spell in the Welsh the bar exams and vorking career with.

a traditional boring r I joined Barclays ools Day in 1950," modestly.

through posts in a of towns which in-ndon, Preston, Man-tingham and Leeds, except for a three y in Cyprus and a hectic nine months l of Bevan's career home front, includ-me with the foreign

art, two of Bevan's history and sailing. er has helped him airmanship, the lat-ative cost him that

re of those overtaken n last year's Fastnet mall class 5 yacht show managed o Ireland. "It was says Bevan.

Denzil Jacobs will be playing it pianissimo when he addresses the All-Japan Music Congress the week after next, the first Briton to do so.

Jacobs is the managing direc-tor of Kemble's, Britain's big-gest piano manufacturer, and will be describing the British music-making business to an audience of 700 or so musical instrument makers, many of whom export heavily to this country.

He told me yesterday: "There are about 18,000 or 20,000 pianos made in Britain each year, of which about a half are exported. Two out of three pianos sold in this coun-try are made here, and the rest come from East Germany, the United States and Japan."

The British industry, he will tell his Japanese audience, is holding its own against the com-petition in the home market

Kemble Pianos' Denzil Jacobs: key speaker.

but only "by rummaging as fast as we can to stay where we are."

Piano makers, who had turned to making aircraft parts during the war, later returned to the trade able to make a good product with their new

knowledge of the latest resins and glues.

They chased the export market as the television eclipsed the piano in British homes, although even today "Home, sweet home" is the British piano makers' theme: they specialize in pianos for the home rather than the concert hall.

He has a foot in both camps, since Kemble is the British agent for Yamaha. This com-pany makes 200,000 pianos a year to his 6,000, but nine out of ten are sold in Japan, whereas Kemble sells three out of ten at home—some are even being exported to Japan.

Of Britain, he says: "The piano is on the way back in British homes, all music-mak-ing is. The schools are promot-ing music, your own paper is, and—I should not say this, but the telly is so die."

Amazing scenes at the Inde-pendent Broadcasting Authority where, as told, the box-walls have received no less than 727 letters so far this year on advertising for one product alone. Normally, the IBA can expect 1,000 letters in a whole year about advertising of all sorts.

The goods in question are those humdrum items of end-less euphemism, tampons and sanitary towels. Two six-month advertising trials were permitted, the second of which ends next month. The IBA itself tried to make the adver-tisements inoffensive, but the protests seem to be not that they are so vague and unctuous as to be meaningless, but that they were permitted at all.

● The Office of Fair Trading wants companies to "lend" them up-and-coming 30-year-olds for six months to help make sense of recent consumer legislation.

The office is hard up against public spending limits, but the £7,000 or so it would cost would not be wasted, says John Warner, the deputy director-general.

Under the new Competition Act the OFT can spark off investigations by the Mono-polies and Mergers Commis-sion. Companies were always complaining about the cost to them when inquiries were car-ried out by the Price Commis-sion. Would a clearer insight into the workings of competi-tion policy be worth the money?

Economic notebook

Fooling about with statistics

In ancient days, when kings received bad news they tended to kill the messenger. We live in more civilized times. When bad economic news comes today, Governments and their supporters excuse their statistics as unreliable.

The latest victim of this is the retail price index, which has been subjected to a series of attacks over the past year. The latest and the most absurd comes from backbench MPs who want to recast the RPI to exclude the effect of taxes on drink and tobacco.

A spurious argument is put forward. It is suggested that because tobacco is a particular case, it should be excluded from the RPI. Governments are afraid to raise the tobacco duty enough to maintain their tax take in real terms. This is argued as having the double effect of reducing their tax yield from an important component of con-siderable expenditure and im-plicitly encouraging the use of an anti-social and unpleasant poison.

There are, of course, very strong reasons for arguing for a higher tax on tobacco. But under the present system this does lead to an increase in the price index. But there are also strong arguments for increasing taxes on fuel to cut down the consumption of energy. Ought we to exclude energy prices from the RPI as well? And while we are about it, why not help the Govern-ment to make sensible decisions about the level of value-added tax by excluding everything on which VAT is levied?

Indeed, in view of the need to avoid inflationary expecta-tions being built up, it might be safest to exclude everything which might rise in price.

The truth of the matter is that the reason for including tobacco in the RPI is an issue this month is that the latest figures showing a jump to 21.8 per cent were heavily influenced by the increases in duty in the Budget. During the coming winter when the real value of excise duties is declining and thus exerting downward pressure on inflation, we shall hear much less of it.

Nor are we likely to hear much of an earlier experiment in cooking the inflationary books, the tax and prices index. For those who have failed to notice, this was presented as a major statistical innovation.

The latest RPI figures were heavily influenced by Budget duty increases

When it was introduced last year, at the time it was roundly condemned by a number of outside commentators—including the Institute for Fiscal Studies, whose own Gross Earnings Deflator is a much more reputable attempt to measure tax and price changes—was being well below the usual standard of govern-ment statistics.

Last year the TPI may have seemed like a good gimmick; taxes on incomes had been cut and taxes on expenditure had gone up, it therefore looked better to build income taxes into the formula.

But during this year the real burden of income tax is set to rise. As the prospect of a point drop in the RPI in July comes closer, we can expect to see government ministers los-ing many of the advanced statistical doubts which they voiced last year about relying on one measure of inflation.

The flirtation with the TPI was instructive about the dangers of statistics tampering, because it was not merely a political gimmick—it was an

unsuccessful political gimmick. For it arose from a confusion in the minds of government ministers about whether they were saying that the rate of inflation had nothing to do with the claims which trades unions should make on the part of their members or whether they were trying to tie unions to an alternative measure of inflation as the basis for pay claims.

There is a logical coherence in the view that since the world does not owe anybody a living, the amount of extra money a worker can expect each year has nothing to do with changes in prices. But there is no sense in saying that and then trying to say that unions should look at an alternative inflation indicator when drawing up their claims because that one hap-pens to produce lower results.

The worst should soon be over as far as this sort of non-sense is concerned in measuring inflation. By the early part of 1981 the inflation rate measured by the RPI ought to be moving perceptibly down-wards. The fall may not be as

The next set of figures to come under attack will almost certainly be for unemployment

fast as the Government would like, but it will probably be there. We shall thus be able to look on the RPI as what it is, a best, albeit imperfect, measure of inflation that we have.

But the willingness to try to fool ourselves about statistics will continue. Until very re-cently there has been a re-solute refusal, particularly by the part of the Confederation of British Industry, to admit that earnings were increasing at a rate far above that consistent with the Government's economic strategy.

The motives were no doubt exemplary; nothing must be done which might make it even harder to ensure pay restraint; it was vital to try to reassure workers that others were not racing ahead in the pay stakes.

But the result of all these good intentions was to put off the day when the Government realized that it had a problem over pay.

The next set of figures to come under attack will almost certainly be those for un-employment. For unlike inflation, this will be getting unequivocally worse for a long time to come.

During the last sharp in-crease in unemployment a flourishing cottage industry grew up trying to explain that the figures were not what it seemed. At the beginning of the cycle, when new groups of workers were being made re-dundant, much was made of the fact that they had not been unemployed for very long. After the recession had been going for a few months this explanation ceased to hold, but school-leavers were discovered to be a new category who could be taken out of the main figures.

As this recession goes on a similar process will almost certainly occur, with, for example, someone trying to prove that many of those who have been unemployed for a long time have ceased actively looking for work and so should be ex-cluded from the unemployment figures.

What all this does is not to fool the public that things are going better than they are. It simply diverts attention from the real economic data and the word of govern-ment. Don't blame the statisticians: they are only doing their best.

David Blake

Over the 62nd Parallel in search of oil

Trondheim

After several years of hesita-tion, exploratory drilling in the deep waters of the North Sea, north of the 62nd Parallel is expected to begin within the next two weeks.

More than 85 per cent of the Norwegian continental shelf lies above the 62nd Parallel. Running north of Bergen, it has assumed a symbolic importance to oil men which was never envisaged when it was identified as the cut off point in North Sea median negotiations more than 15 years ago.

For several years Norway's preoccupation has been to ex-ploit the oil and gas riches south of 62, in Ekofisk, Frigg and Statfjord. But throughout the 1970s it has been edging gingerly towards the more in-hospitable waters of the north. Now at last it has decided to dip a toe into them.

Previously it had been ex-pected that drilling would start in 1978, but the plans were temporarily shelved in the aftermath of the Ekofisk blow-out in April 1977.

The blow-out revived misgiv-ings among fishermen, who claimed that traditional grounds were put at risk, and among environmentalists and safety experts Norway entered an-other long period of soul searching, and it was not until May last year that the Storting (parliament) felt satisfied that the risks were sufficiently acceptable for drilling to begin this summer.

It should have started already. But yet again it was postponed by a disaster, the shock waves from which still run through Norwegian society. The collapse of the Alexander Keilland rig in March with the loss of 123 lives prompted the authorities to order new safety checks on North Sea installa-tions.

At present three rigs which should have been working north of 62 are still being inspected. These are the Ross Rig, de-signed for drilling west of the

Petroleum activity off the Norwegian Coast north of the 62nd Parallel.

Arctic town of Hammerfest and now anchored off Bergen, The Treasure Seeker at Harstad, and the Byford Dolphin, in water near Bergen. The Treas-ure Seeker will also be work-ing off Hammerfest and the Byford Dolphin further south on the Haltenbanken fishing grounds west of here.

Statfjord, the state-owned oil group is confident that the risks will be passed fit within the next few days and should be on location after a further four to five days travelling.

The oilmen are being very cautious. Drilling will be allowed only from May to October, when the risk and consequences of an oil spillage are lowest.

Apart from having a 50 per cent interest in each group drilling on the three blocks, Statoil is offering for the Ross Rig. It has chosen what it believes to be a tried and tested semi-submersible which has been in continuous use in the North Sea since 1975.

The other operators are Norsk Hydro, in which the state has an interest, and Saga, a consortium put together by some of Norway's largest private companies.

Overseas interests have been allowed only minority partici-pation although each group is receiving technical aid from international companies—Statoil from Esso, Norsk Hydro from Conoco and Saga from Elf.

Minority stakes are also held by Deminor, Volvo, Hispanoil and Amnucor.

Operations north of 62 have been scaled down greatly. Last summer, applications were sought for 26 blocks north of the 62nd Parallel. Altogether 27 applications were received. In the event the number of blocks actually allocated was reduced to three.

The move north of 62 there-fore remains more symbolic than immediately commercial. Seismic surveys over the area have been taking place for about ten years and much of it has been geologically mapped. The underlying structure is said to look promising.

The three blocks have been chosen partly out of deference to fishing and environmental interests, but also because they are expected to yield information about large areas.

Even if the level of activity south of 62 is reproduced in the north it would take between 30 and 35 years to drill as many wells. Frequent government re-views of activity are expected and even if a commercial find is made there is no necessity for the government to sanction its development.

Not surprisingly Statoil has set no time scale for oil explo-ration and exploration north of 62. In Stavanger yesterday an official explained that it was not expected that oil would come ashore in any great quan-tity until the next century.

John Huxley

The electronic game we cannot afford to lose

Kenneth Owen

Burkitt and Elaine Williams trace the history and explain the uses of microelectronics. Their background is in tech-nical journalism and their book is comprehensive without being too technical.

In *The Micro Revolution* (Futura Publications, £1.50), Peter Laurie—freelance journa-list, author, and editor of *Practical Computing*—gives what might be termed a revolution-ary's view of the revolution. To stay with the title, the book reader needs to share Mr Laurie's enthusiasm for the acronym, type numbers and occasional bursts of program-ming that serve to separate the micro-man from the boys.

Today's third book is also titled *The Micro Revolution*. Published by Fontana Paper-backs at £1.50, it is written by Peter Large, technology corre-spondent of *The Guardian*. It is a readable mixture of what has happened, what could happen and what might happen, draw-ing comprehensively (indeed indiscriminately) on the quoted views of many individuals and organizations.

In essence the choice is between a straight depiction of the technology, and an enthusiastic, detailed and speculative account. Mr Large's explanation of computer-based newspaper systems deserves the widest possible readership.

One generally agreed point in Britain's continuing debate on the implications for society of microelectronics, as Mr Large points out, is that if we are not prepared to change, then we must be prepared to be materi-ally less well off. There is no chance of any international agreement to regulate the pace of change; we cannot stop the

technological world and get off without harming ourselves in material terms.

Mr Large quotes an American businessman to stress the con-tract between the view from either side of the Atlantic: "I can't understand what the European fuss is about. The computer on one cheap chip of silicon is just another chance, another opportunity..."

To the United States the micro revolution is an oppor-tunity; to Europe (including Britain) it is seen more as a threat. Beyond the agreement that we need to adopt micro-electronics as rapidly and widely as possible lies the un-resolvable argument over jobs—will there be a net gain or a net loss?

Arthur D. Little, the Ameri-can consultancy, has forecast that microelectronics will pro-duce a net increase of at least one million jobs by 1987 in Britain, France, West Germany and the United States.

Professor Tom Stonier, of Bradford University, has fore-cast that all Britain's material needs will be supplied by no more than 10 per cent of the labour force by the year 2010. (This does not imply that the other 90 per cent will be out of work—many of them will be, but many more are likely to be busy in the information-based service industries.)

Returning to the book-jacket assertions, it is probably true that the world is on the edge of the greatest technological revolution in history. A mysterious force is at work. The danger is that Britain will stay well clear of the edge of this revolution. We seem to be good at buying micro-based television games and to some extent at developing new, micro-based information services. But at modernizing industry in order to compete in world markets...?

NOTICE OF ISSUE

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

NORTH SURREY WATER COMPANY

(Incorporated in England on 2nd August, 1983, by the South-West Suburban Water Act, 1983.)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF

£2,000,000

10 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1983

(which will mature for redemption at par on 30th June, 1983.)

Minimum Price of Issue—£100 per £100 Stock

yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £14.29 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on the Stock will be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and no tax will be deducted therefrom. Under the imputation tax system, the associated tax credit at the current rate of advance corporation tax, (37/100 of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 4.27/100 per cent. per annum.

A deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for must accompany each tender, which must be sent to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for North Surrey Water Stock" so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 28th May, 1980. The balance of the purchase money will be payable on or before Thursday, 28th June, 1980.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:—

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,
10, Old Jewry, London, EC2R 8EA.
Barclays Bank Limited,
P.O. Box No. 8, 71, High Street, Staines, Middlesex TW18 4PS.
or from the Principal Office of the Company, The Causeway, Staines, Middlesex, TW18 3BX.

Ross Davies

BOC

BOC International Ltd
Group results, unaudited, for the
six months to 31 March 1980:

| | Six Months to 31.3.80 | Six Months to 31.3.79 | Year to 30.9.79 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Sales | £615.9 | £624.1 | £1,229.0 |
| Operating costs | 515.6 | 528.8 | 1,031.6 |
| Depreciation | 100.3 | 95.3 | 197.4 |
| | 44.6 | 39.8 | 77.3 |
| Group share of associated companies' profits less losses | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.5 |
| Trading profit | 58.4 | 57.9 | 124.6 |
| Interest | 27.3 | 25.6 | 51.9 |
| Profit before tax | 31.1 | 32.3 | 72.7 |
| Tax | 11.6 | 15.0 | 28.1 |
| Profit after tax | 19.5 | 17.3 | 44.6 |
| Minority interests | 3.6 | 3.3 | 7.6 |
| Earnings | 15.9 | 14.0 | 37.0 |
| Earnings per share - nil distribution basis | 5.91p | 5.26p | 12.86p |
| - net basis (after ACT written off) | 4.89p | 4.32p | 11.39p |

If depreciation had been charged on historical cost rather than replacement cost, Group results would have been:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Profit before tax | £48.1m | £46.3m | £94.9m |
| Earnings per share (net basis) | 9.87p | 8.33p | 17.76p |

Current Cost Accounting
The above results are prepared on a modified historical cost basis, in that almost all the Group's fixed assets are now stated at their replacement cost, and depreciation is charged accordingly. For the six months ended 31st March 1980 profits before tax calculated on a full CCA basis including adjustments for monetary working capital and gearing would have been £23.8 million.

Condensed balance sheet, unaudited, as at 31 March 1980:

| | At 31.3.80 | At 30.3.79 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Shareholders' funds | £587.0 | £516.3 |
| Minority shareholders' interests | 68.7 | 64.0 |
| Deferred tax | 11.4 | 12.0 |
| Long-term liabilities | 25.3 | 24.2 |
| Net borrowings and finance leases | 481.2 | 451.3 |
| | 1,173.5 | 1,067.8 |
| Fixed assets | 877.6 | 808.0 |
| Associated companies and investments | 27.4 | 25.4 |
| Working capital (including bank balances and short-term loans) | 268.5 | 234.4 |
| | 1,173.5 | 1,067.8 |

Trading Profit
The regional pattern of trading profit is as follows:

| | Six Months to 31.3.80 | Six Months to 31.3.79 | Year to 30.9.79 |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Europe | £13.3 | £13.7 | £14.4 |
| Africa | 8.2 | 7.0 | 14.9 |
| Americas | 25.5 | 26.7 | 56.1 |
| Asia | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Pacific | 10.6 | 9.6 | 20.5 |
| | 58.4 | 57.9 | 124.6 |

Profits Before Tax
In comparison with the corresponding half year of 1979, profit before tax for the six months ended 31 March 1980 was adversely affected by:
a) Extra depreciation of £2.4 million on assets now stated at replacement cost, which were previously stated at original cost;
b) £1.9 million due to changes in exchange rates;
c) £1.2 million due to higher interest rates;
but benefited from a reduction in interest of £2.5 million due to lower borrowings.

Interim Dividend
The directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.1p net per share (last year 1.3p) payable on 1st October 1980 to the holders of ordinary shares registered at the close of business on 3rd September 1980.

For further copies of this report write or phone Investor Relations Dept, BOC International Ltd, Hammersmith House, London W6 9DX. Tel: 01-748 2020.

INVERGORDON
DISTILLERS

Extracts from Chairman's Review

- As previously predicted, margins in the second half of the year improved and coupled with increased turnover provided a strong finish to the year with profits before tax of £4.17m an increase of 27% over the annualised profit for last year.
- There was a significant increase in distilling activities including a modest start in the manufacture of neutral alcohol. Blended whisky and single malt whisky sales improved with direct exports up to £5.2m. During the year two of the group's single malt whiskies TAMINAYULIN-GLENLIVET and BRUICHLADDICH received gold medals at the International Wine & Spirit Festival. These two malts plus
- SCOTS GREY blended Scotch whisky are the focal points of a drive to increase exports.
- A final dividend of 2.5p per share is being recommended making the total distribution 4p for the year compared with 1.84p for the nine months to 31st December 1978.
- In the present economic conditions it is impractical to forecast accurately any short-term results but the Scotch Whisky Industry has demonstrated its capacity for continuous progress of which Invergordon expects to take its full share.

Copies of the accounts are available from the Secretary Invergordon Distillers (Holdings) Limited, Ashley House 181-193 West George St. Glasgow G2 2NL

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Signs of returning confidence

There were signs of a return of confidence in the markets yesterday after a strong performance by gilts on the back of the latest surge in sterling. The day started nervously for equities as most of this had been cleared soon after lunch. This in turn allowed several large lines of stock, which had been overhanging the market all week, to be cleared.

Prominent among these was Trafalgar House where 7 million shares changed hands, pushing the share price 1p lower at 68p. Thorn-EMI was another casualty where one leading jobber's failure to find a buyer left over 1 million shares floating about the market, with the share price dropping 2p to 76p. On a smaller scale, First National Finance encountered similar problems but here the price rose 1p to 21p.

However, with most of these shares eventually finding home, dealers adopted a more confident pose with one or two selective buyers appearing. But this failed to stop the FT Index sliding 20 to 431.6.

Jobbers were pleased with yesterday's performance in gilt where some sizable two-way

business was reported. The strength of sterling, coupled with a favourable make up day from the banks saw prices race ahead across the board. In the longer end, gilts at 10 to 15 years were achieved, while at the shorter end prices closed at the top with rises of about 1p.

With ICI reporting today, and several lines of stock about,

Brady Leslie, the engineers, had more than 70 per cent of the work force involved in the engineering dispute and profits slumped. So the shares at 46p yield 15 per cent. But the 1979-80 figures due in a few weeks will not be as bad as many fear because the steel strike meant boomtime for the steel stockist business. The dividend looks safe for the time being.

leading industrials were inevitably subdued. ICI itself remained unchanged at 374p although Unilever, moved against the trend jumping 10p to 420p, with jobbers reporting switching from the N.V. into the Limited following the rise in the pound. Dunlop remained

firm at 73p with Far Eastern buyers continuing to nibble, and jobbers retaining short of stock. Courtaulds was another strong feature ahead of figures next week, with most investors hoping for a rejection of proposals to cut the dividend. As a result, the shares rose 1p to 72p. But elsewhere the story was more gloomy. GKN fell 7p to 258p, Glaxo 2p to 186p and Fisons 17p, in a thin market, to 267p following a bearish annual meeting.

Shares of Peerless, the Birmingham-based engineering group, made its debut at 105p a premium of 5p on the issue price.

In addition, dealings in Air Call, the radio paging and deputising service started with more than a 30p premium over the 150p offer price. The shares closed at 178p, putting a value of about £3.5m on the company which trades under Rule 163(2).

In another busy session for oils, further institutional buying saw attention focused on the leaders. BP picked up 8p, despite further US selling, with Shell up 8p at 382p and Ultramar up 20p at 354p on

recommended buying. Among the second liners, Burmah rose 3p to 208p, Tricentrol 2p to 354p, Lasmo 8p to 648p and Carless Capel 3p to 131p.

Oil-related shares also had a firm session with buyers helping IC Gas up 24p at 840p, Int Thomson 5p to 402p and Cawoods 1p better at 189p.

On the bid front, Swan Hotels climbed 7p to 43p as Queens Meat, down 1p at 31p, took a 15 per cent stake but in time.

Speculative activity in takeover favourites Anderson Strathclyde came to a head yesterday with the shares rising 7p to 74p. Reports suggest an announcement some time this week with a price of 92p mentioned. But Mr M. S. Semple of Andersons says "no comment, wait and see".

Unchanged as Montague Meyer slid 3p to 95p. Speculative demand lifted Howard Tenens another 4p to 70p, while Polly Peck improved 5p to 48p. London Brick eased 1p to 74p and Bridon 6p to 59p, following their respective annual meetings.

Profit taking clipped 3p from Ladbroke at 162p following the decision to withdraw completely from the casino market. Profit taking also left Steel Bros 20p off at 145p but general lack of support was responsible for a fall of 10p in Lee Cooper at 230p.

In banks, discount houses enjoyed the first day of favourable trading in quite a long time as fears of further restrictions once the corner is lifted receded. Union Discount led the way with a 10p rise to 433p with Clive rising 3p to 42p and Jessel Tynbake 4p to 72p.

Equity turnover on May 20, was £33.365m (11,937 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Lasmo, Reed Stenhouse, National Westminster, Premier Cons, BP, Fisons, GKN, ICI, Maple, Cadbury Schweppes, Carless Capel, Midland Bank, Newman Industries and RTZ.

Latest results

| Company | Sales | Profits | Earnings | Div | Pay | Year's |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Int or Fin | £m | £m | per share | £m | £m | total |
| Advance Laundries (F) | 30.1(27.3) | 4.4(3.5) | 2.3(1.76) | 2.3(1.76) | 1.5(1.20) | 1.5(1.20) |
| Allied Irish Bank (F) | — | 40.4(41.0) | 28.1(28.8) | 3.5(—) | 9.7 | 6.23(—) |
| Avon Rubber (I) | 81.15(74.38) | 0.78(0.43) | — | 4.0(4.0) | 7.7 | — |
| Bremer Trust (F) | — | — | — | 0.93(1.0) | 1.8 | — |
| BOC Int (I) | 60.0(624.0) | 31.1(32.3) | 5.9(5.36) | 2.1(1.9) | 3.9 | — |
| Chamberlain & Hill (F) | 10.5(8.5) | 1.0(0.75) | 1.0(0.75) | 1.5(1.14) | 2.6(2.0) | — |
| Chemring (I) | 1.8(1.4) | 0.35(0.23) | 0.6(0.5) | 1.8(1.65) | 1.7 | — |
| Deport (Ridge) (F) | 194.0(182.0) | 8.35(5.8) | 12.3(9.28) | 3.12(2.38) | 18.7 | 20.5(24) |
| Harrogate Grp (F) | 24.4(29.11) | 2.3(3.03) | 2.3(3.03) | 3.8(1.1) | 11.7 | 3.37(4.60) |
| Ldn Atlantic Inv (F) | — | 0.88(0.70) | — | 2.75(2.1) | 14.7 | 4.5(3.6) |
| LS Holiday (Bldg) (F) | 14.0(13.4) | 0.35(0.57) | — | — | — | — |
| Low & Bonar (F) | 22.0(19.8) | 1.1(1.5) | 4.7(5.55) | 2.0(1.95) | — | 2.3(3.45) |
| Ldn Pru Inv (F) | — | 4.1(3.4) | 6.1(4.86) | 3.7(2.73) | 3.7 | 6.0(4.73) |
| Lease Trust (F) | — | 0.16(0.24) | 7.10(5.54) | 3.42(4.1) | — | 6.84(2.94) |
| Millford Docks (F) | 2.12(2.14) | 0.16(0.24) | 4.4(3.3) | 2.2(2.1) | 26.9 | — |
| Progressive Secs (F) | — | 0.12(0.12) | — | 2.2(2.0) | — | — |
| Redman Brown (I) | 16.7(12.2) | 0.12(0.16) | 2.2(2.2) | 0.5(0.5) | 7.7 | 8.5(8.0) |
| Silverthorne Grp (F) | 21.2(17.8) | 2.0(1.8) | 16.6(15.3) | 1.62(1.4) | 1.7 | — |
| Stonhill Ridge (F) | 21.2(17.8) | 0.45(0.38) | 18.5(17.17) | 0.38(0.31) | 9.7 | — |
| Toyle & Co (F) | 7.8(6.5) | 0.04(0.046) | — | 0.65(0.5) | 26.6 | — |
| Unichrome Indus (I) | 7.6(6.6) | 0.58(1.15) | 21.8(19.4) | 0.63(0.65) | 25.7 | 6.0(—) |
| W & Lanco (I) | 3.8(4.5) | 61.8(54.3) | — | 4.33(3.47) | 35.7 | — |
| Westward TV (I) | 3.8(4.5) | 61.8(54.3) | — | — | — | — |
| Whitbread (F) | 738.4(659.8) | — | — | — | — | — |

London Intercontinental Trust: Following publication of offer document on behalf of Glasserton to acquire LIT at 14p per share, Factory Buildings announced that it no longer intends to make an offer for LIT.

EEC Commission has no objection to purchase by Pilkington Bros of German flat glass, Flachglas AG, owned by Friedrichs AG, BSN, Gervais Danone. It said earlier that plans by Pilkington to buy flat glass producers Glaverbel SA in Belgium and the Meas in the Netherlands, both also owned by BSN-Gervais Danone, would have contravened competition rules. But it limits its acquisition to Flachglas Commission found that Pilkington would not break these rules. Merger cleared by Monopolies & Mergers Commission.

Williamson Match is selling off its "Apollo" range of fire detectors in a deal worth around £250,000. Buyer is a new company formed jointly by London Trust company and Apollo Petroleum. Deputy chairman of ITR International Time and former managing director of Renwick Group, Mr Perry holds 51 per cent of new company-Apollo Manufacturing—but the bulk of purchase consideration plus some £100,000 of working capital is coming from London Trust.

K Shoes has agreed to acquire the retail trading assets of Blahop Brothers (Portsmouth) for £250,000. Sheffield Refreshment Houses has acquired Roslyn Court Hotel and St Andrews Hotel, both in Sheffield, for £500,000 cash. Purchases have been funded partly by group's own cash resources and partly by bank borrowing. Due to current high cost of borrowing it is not expected that acquisition will make an immediate contribution to group profits.

London & European Group says that Abbott, Birks & Co, a wholly-owned subsidiary has purchased for cash safety equipment and protective clothing distribution. L & E Holiday (Bldg) is now open for year to June 30, £14.03m (£13.4m). Pre-tax loss £356,000 (profit £55,000).

Chamberlain & Hill: Turnover for year to March 31 £10.7m (£9.55m). Net profit, £569,000 (£390,000). EPS, 16.77p (14.59p). Dividend 3.71p gross (2.89p).

Unichrome Industries: Turnover for six months to March 31 £7.65m

Briefly

(£5.66m). Pre-tax profit £520,000 (£304,000). EPS, 2.05p (0.74p). Earnings per share, 1.61p (0.51p).

Reed Stenhouse, the Canadian-owned insurance broking arm of Stenhouse Holdings, managed to beat the industry trend by edging profits up from £5.5m to £5.7m in the six months to March 31, despite a £300,000 loss on currency translation.

But profits attributable to Stenhouse Holdings, which holds just under 54 per cent of the Reed Stenhouse equity, dropped from £4m to £3.4m. This reflects the omission of the just under £1m of profits from the industrial division as a

result of the sale of Caledonian Holdings last year. Stated earnings per share for Stenhouse Holdings fell from 5.1p to 4.21p.

The profits downsizing of the Holdings company was despite a £290,000 change from deficit to a surplus of £160,000 on the expenses—income from reflecting interest earnings and the proceeds of the Caledonian sale. Stenhouse Holdings' share of Reed Stenhouse's profits amounted to £3.1m against £3.05m last time. Mr Herbert Houghton, chairman of the British holding group, said yesterday that Reed Stenhouse had

managed to beat the industry trend mainly because most of its expenses were incurred overseas.

Profits of many British broking companies have suffered recently because commissions have been earned in foreign currencies, while staff and other costs have been incurred in the pound. Reed Stenhouse, which places much of its business in domestic overseas markets, employs 5,000 people of which only 1,600 are based in the United Kingdom, with the result the commissions earned and costs incurred are better matched.

British Ropes, despite being to some extent affected by the steel strike, together with its European subsidiaries, is performing satisfactorily, particularly in the area of more specialised products. Overseas subsidiaries and associates generally are showing an improvement.

"The disposal of our shareholding in Haggis Limited will affect the second half of the year in respect of consolidated profits. This will be mitigated by savings in interest on United Kingdom borrowings until such time as the proceeds from the disposal are reinvested.

"The feature of our business which currently gives cause for particular concern is the generally depressed state of the wire market. On present indications this is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the group's results for the year."

* 7 day deposit on £10,000 and under to £25,000 35p p.a. £25,000 15p p.a.

ABN Bank Barclays Bank BCCI Bank Consolidated Credit Co. Hoare & Co. London Bank Midland Bank Nat Westminster Rossmorester TSB Williams and Glyn's

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Loyd Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-62

The Over-the-Counter Market

| 1979. No | High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Divid | Yld % |
|----------|------|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 99 | 60 | 59 | Airsprung Group | 57 | — | 6.7 | 10.0 |
| 50 | 26 | 25 | Armitage & Rhodes | 34 | — | 3.8 | 11.2 |
| 275 | 185 | 184 | Bardon Hill | 275 | — | 13.8 | 5.0 |
| 100 | 78 | 77 | County Cars Pref | 78 | — | 15.3 | 19.6 |
| 101 | 63 | 62 | Deborah Ord | 92 | — | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| 120 | 88 | 87 | Frank Horsell | 120 | — | 7.9 | 6.6 |
| 129 | 98 | 97 | Frederick Parker | 98 | — | 12.8 | 13.1 |
| 156 | 102 | 101 | George Blair | 105 | — | 16.5 | 15.7 |
| 72 | 45 | 44 | Jackson Group | 72 | — | 2.2 | 7.2 |
| 153 | 107 | 106 | James Burroughs | 108 | — | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| 300 | 242 | 241 | Robert Jenkins | 290 | — | 31.3 | 10.8 |
| 232 | 175 | 174 | Torday Limited | 224 | — | 14.3 | 6.4 |
| 34 | 11 | 10 | Twinlock Ord | 14 | — | 0.8 | 5.8 |
| 80 | 70 | 69 | Twinlock 12% ULS | 70 | — | 12.0 | 17.1 |
| 56 | 23 | 22 | Unichrome Holdings | 46 | — | 2.6 | 5.8 |
| 99 | 42 | 41 | Unichrome Holdings New | 45 | — | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| 208 | 136 | 135 | W. S. Yeates | 208 | — | 12.1 | 5.8 |

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

Avon recovering
but still a
long way to go

By Adrienne Gleeson

First-half results from Avon Rubber show a substantial improvement on the corresponding period last year—which was badly affected by the road haulage dispute and a nine-week stoppage at Ford. But a pretax total of £784,000 (as against £431,000) is still well short of the £1.238m achieved in the first half of 1977-78.

There are several reasons for this rather disappointing result. First, the strength of the pound has left the group vulnerable to competition—particularly from the Japanese, who are benefiting from the weakness of the yen—in the overseas markets which account for around one third of turnover.

Secondly, a combination of de-stocking and reduced sales by the vehicle manufacturers to which about two thirds of production is supplied, has affected the take off of orders, even though the order book remains very strong.

Thirdly, the resulting increase in working capital has

meant recourse to high borrowings and this, with increase in interest rate meant a rise in interest from £1.47m in the six months to March 1979, to £2.1m in the first half of 1979-80.

Finally, attempts to reduce the long-term overheads in the United Kingdom have resulted in some £200,000, which has taken out of profits at line.

Avon continues to attempt to strengthen its position in those parts of vehicle manufacturing which are booming. The group is also looking for a same-gain interim of 5.7p per share. After substantial improvement in conditions in the second half year, the pretax profits for the last year amounted to £1.238m.

Waring wins fight to
take over Maple

By Rosemary Unsworth

The takeover battle between Waring and Galloway and fellow furniture retailer Maple Holdings was won by Waring yesterday when it announced that its £9.7m offer for Maple had gone unconditional.

Waring received acceptances for 7.13m ordinary shares and had bought 6.9m ordinary shares in the market since it made the offer, which amounted to 50.4 per cent of Maple's Preference share purchases and acceptances pushed up net assets share and compared Waring's second offer for the ordinary share

mission yesterday for holders at an extra meeting to exercise it for the sales of its Street, London, store a home for £5.5m. This provides the financing for Maple's main plank—defence against the mounted at the 11th March and originally the group at £8.4m, improved dividend profits increase as a property revaluation pushed up net assets share and compared Waring's second offer for the ordinary share

1m Peerless
shares taken

By Our Financial Staff

Peerless, the 30-based consumer product which was one of two to make its stock market yesterday saw more than a million of its shares, at a 100p offer price. Stockbrokers, Cazen underfoot, to have 750,000 shares on behalf client, at 112p each, 1 price later dipped to finished the day at 107p.

Bank B
Rates

ABN Bank Barclays Bank BCCI Bank Consolidated Credit Co. Hoare & Co. London Bank Midland Bank Nat Westminster Rossmorester TSB Williams and Glyn's

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27/28 Loyd Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-62

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| 275 | 185 | 184 | Bardon Hill | 275 | — | 13.8 | 5.0 |
| 100 | 78 | 77 | County Cars Pref | 78 | — | 15.3 | 19.6 |
| 101 | 63 | 62 | Deborah Ord | 92 | — | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| 120 | 88 | 87 | Frank Horsell | 120 | — | 7.9 | 6.6 |

FINANCIAL NEWS

recovery
till a group
way to ps in
ond half

anges in the car market
e sudden. In the first
of the year to February
rtwells Group made pre-
fits of £1.76m, but in
cond six months it made
£1.12m for a full-year
of £2.86m against £2.25m
r before.
sudden change meant
rs piled up in the show-
at a time when borrowed
was both scarce and
So interest and stock
charges leapt from
10 to £1.09m, preventing
roup from earning the
rofit some observers had
for.

group is raising the divi-
16.7 per cent to 5.37p
7.68p gross from earn-
share of 23.5p against

group reports that BL
fell in line with the
average with Ford
ising by 23 per cent.
rcial unit sales advan-
per cent. Motor cycle
se, but caravans marked

cultural division profits
by 6.6 per cent, but
services and fuel oil
ion held their own.
roperty revaluation ind-
net asset value of about
share against 63p, up
e market.
thought that the ruling
s and Barrett families
off would be bidders if
ick together. But the
at that the group is
placed to maximize any
nities that may arise
o be general in meaning
than specific.

CI plans rights issue

alian Consolidated In-
(ACI) plans to make a
ive rights issue.
issue will involve 25.09m
r AS1 shares at a 60
remium, lifting ACI's
apital to 150.55m from

capital was expanded to
last December by a
our bonus issue and
shares were issued in

w Par returns to profit

Par Brothers Inter-
yesterday reported its
racing profit of several
roup pretax net profits
were \$12.4m. (Single-
ter a loss of \$3.5m in
rofits after tax were
ompared with an after
of \$5m a year earlier.

reported first quarter
up operating income,
lanned depreciation,
income and expenses,
crows (\$38.8m), up
m crowns in the first
of 1979.

operating income after
depreciation was 389m
compared with 270m
before, while financial
e 13m, against 35m.
uper earnings are be-
up in Baltic ports by

allient points from the Report and Statement by the Chairman, Mr Eric C Sayers, for the year ended 31st January, 1980.

Group profits before taxation amounted to £8.56 million compared with
£8.80 million in 1978/79; and it is being recommended that the gross ordinary
dividend is maintained at the same level as last year.

Demand for engineering quality steels fell back and pressure on margins
increased.

Results of the engineering companies were affected by the engineering dispute
and industrial action at customers' plants.

The domestic products companies benefited from the elimination of losses in
r bedding interests.

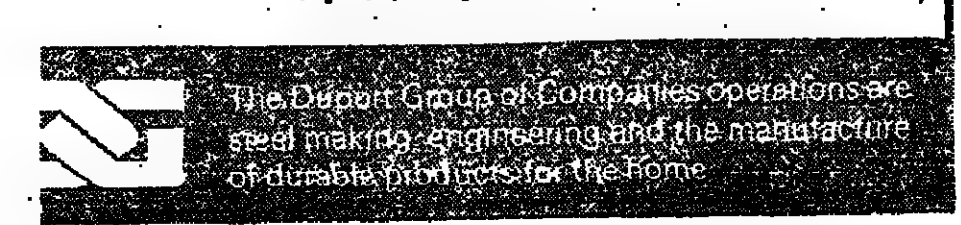
Finance charges increased by £1.3 million partly as a result of higher invest-
ment and partly from higher interest rates.

| Summary of figures | 1980 £'000 | 1979 £'000 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Turnover | 193,822 | 181,325 |
| Profit before taxation | 8,563 | 5,804 |
| Taxation | 1,012 | 1,351 |
| Basic earnings per ordinary share | 13.02p | 10.57p |
| Ordinary dividends (amount per share gross) | 7.49p | 7.49p |
| Number of employees at year end | 7,871 | 8,190 |

Whilst we expect greater returns from the investments we have made in recent
years, the immediate prospects are not good due to the depressed levels of economic
activity forecast for 1980/81.

A meaningful forecast can be offered until we see the extent to which the market for
steel can recover during the remainder of the year but on the present view it would
be unlikely that the loss arising out of the BSC dispute to the Steel Division can
fully be matched by profits in that Division during the rest of the first half of the
year.

Copies of the full Report will be sent to all Shareholders and to Debenture and Loan Stockholders.
Further copies are available from The Secretary, Duport Limited, Duport House,
Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 8JU.



Gloomy outlook at Redman Heenan

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Angus Murray, chairman
of specialist engineering group
Redman Heenan International,
is not expecting the group's
1980 profits to show much
improvement on last year's
£3.3m pretax profit.

The group's interim results
to March 31 bear the scars of
the engineering strike during
its first quarter. Orders were
poor during the strike and
though they did pick up a
little afterwards, there are
signs of "hesitancy" again now.

The outlook for the engineer-
ing industry remains uninspir-
ing.

The interim pretax profits are
8.4 per cent down at £1.06m,
while turnover shows a much
steeper 22.9 per cent decline
to £18.7m. Group trading pro-
fits were only marginally down
at £1.2m; but interest costs
jumped from £22,000 to
£104,000.

After an extraordinary credit
of £283,000, the attributable
profits have risen to £1.11m,
compared with £836,000 at the
previous year's interim stage.

The gross interim dividend has
gone up from 2.86p to 3.14p,
taking £409,000 of the attribut-
able profits. The shares fell
4p to 62p.

ECGD to raise rates

By Michael Prest

Minimum interest rates for
financing capital goods sold by
export on credit of two years
or more are to rise from July
1. The new rates, which will
be charged by the Export
Credits Guarantee Department,
have been agreed between
members of the OECD and are
for buyer credits.

The group of countries,
known as the Consensus, agreed
that basic rates on two to five-

year credits for relatively rich
buying countries should rise by
0.75 percentage points to 8.5
per cent, intermediate coun-
tries by the same amount to 8
per cent, and relatively poor
countries by 0.25 points to 7.5
per cent.

Rates for credits over five
years are to rise by the same
amounts respectively, but to
8.75 per cent for rich, 8.5 per
cent for intermediate and 7.75
per cent for poor countries.

Bamfords suspended

Bamfords of Uttoxeter, the
farming machinery concern,
had its stock market listing
temporarily suspended yester-
day morning at the company's
request "pending clarification
of the position." The shares
were 19p. They have come
down this year from 28p, and
at suspension were 1p off the
year's low.

The company is 59 per cent
owned by Frederick H. Burgess,
a public unquoted group which
saine control in March 1977.

Bamford suffered a net loss
of £223,000 in the half year to
June 1979 and passed its
interim dividend. Demand has
dropped and exports to Europe
were hampered by the strength
of sterling.

International

As reported earlier, ACI
lifted after-tax profit some 42
per cent to £440.5m in the year
to March 31 from £308.6m the
year before.

Overseas operations also en-
joyed improved trading, this
company said.

ACI said the profits were
helped by the inclusion of 12
months' trading by the Vulcan
Industries group against nine
months in the previous year.

Jacques Borel

Jacques Borel International,
a hotel and restaurant chain,
continued to recover its finan-
cial equilibrium last year, more
than halving its consolidated
loss to 37.7m francs (£3.9m),
against 89.9m francs in 1978
and 164.6m francs in 1977.

Pretax consolidated turnover
rose by 14 per cent to 2,482m
francs—AP—Dow Jones.

Bache Group

In both the third quarter and
first nine months of its current
year, the Bache Group has more
than doubled its net income.

In the three months to April
30, net income jumped from
\$13m to \$4.37m (£2.1m) on
revenue up from \$104.12m to
\$163.8m.

For the first nine months, net
income soared to \$20.27m
(\$2.36 a share), against \$8.53m
(\$1.05 a share). Revenue
expanded from \$314.7m to
\$459.92m—AP—Dow Jones.

SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

Continuance of favourable trends

The favourable trends which were expressed in a strong expansion
of business during the first quarter of the current financial
year continued to prevail during the second quarter. A major
influence in this development was the interest shown by
customers in Germany and abroad in capital equipment to
replace oil-consuming facilities, save energy, and improve pro-
ductivity, and in communication and data processing systems.
Orders for medical engineering products were also up compared
with a year ago. Since there is normally a delay of several
months before any softening of the economy is reflected in
demand for electrical and electronics equipment and systems,
this satisfactory trend in new orders and capacity utilization
can be expected to hold firm for the present.

The value of new orders received during the first half of the cur-
rent financial year, i.e. from October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980,
was £4,049. This is an increase of 17% over comparable figures
for the preceding year. The contribution of domestic orders to
this total was £1,979, 17% more than a year ago. International
business accounted for £2,070 in new orders, 16% more than in
1978/79. Included among the orders were major contracts for
SF₆ switchgear for Canada and Saudi Arabia, as well as a power
plant for Thailand with four 75-megawatt gas turbine-generator
sets and a 140-megawatt steam turbine, and telephone exchan-
ges for local and long-distance traffic.

| In £ m | 1/10/78 to 31/3/79 | 1/10/79 to 31/3/80 | Change |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Orders received | 2,478 | 2,849 | +15% |
| Domestic business | 1,695 | 1,979 | +17% |
| International business | 1,783 | 2,070 | +16% |
| Sales | 3,070 | 3,562 | +16% |
| Domestic business | 1,413 | 1,734 | +23% |
| International business | 1,807 | 1,828 | +14% |

| In £ m | 30/9/79 | 31/3/80 | Change |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Orders in hand | 9,338 | 9,615 | +3% |
| Inventory | 3,558 | 3,628 | +2% |

Sales were 18% higher than for the first half of last year,
reaching £3,562. Turnover in the Federal Republic of Germany
was £1,734, a 23% improvement over last year's volume.

International sales increased 14% to £1,828. The Groups showing
the strongest gains were Communications, Data and Information
Systems, and Components. However, the Electrical Installations
Group and the Medical Engineering Group also increased their
sales by a good 10%.

| In thousands | 30/9/79 | 31/3/80 | Change |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Employees | 334 | 339 | +1% |
| Domestic operations | 229 | 232 | +1% |
| International operations | 105 | 107 | +2% |

| | 1/10/78 to 31/3/79 | 1/10/79 to 31/3/80 | Change |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Average number of employees in thousands | 324 | 336 | +4% |
| Employment costs in £ m | 1,441 | 1,604 | +11% |

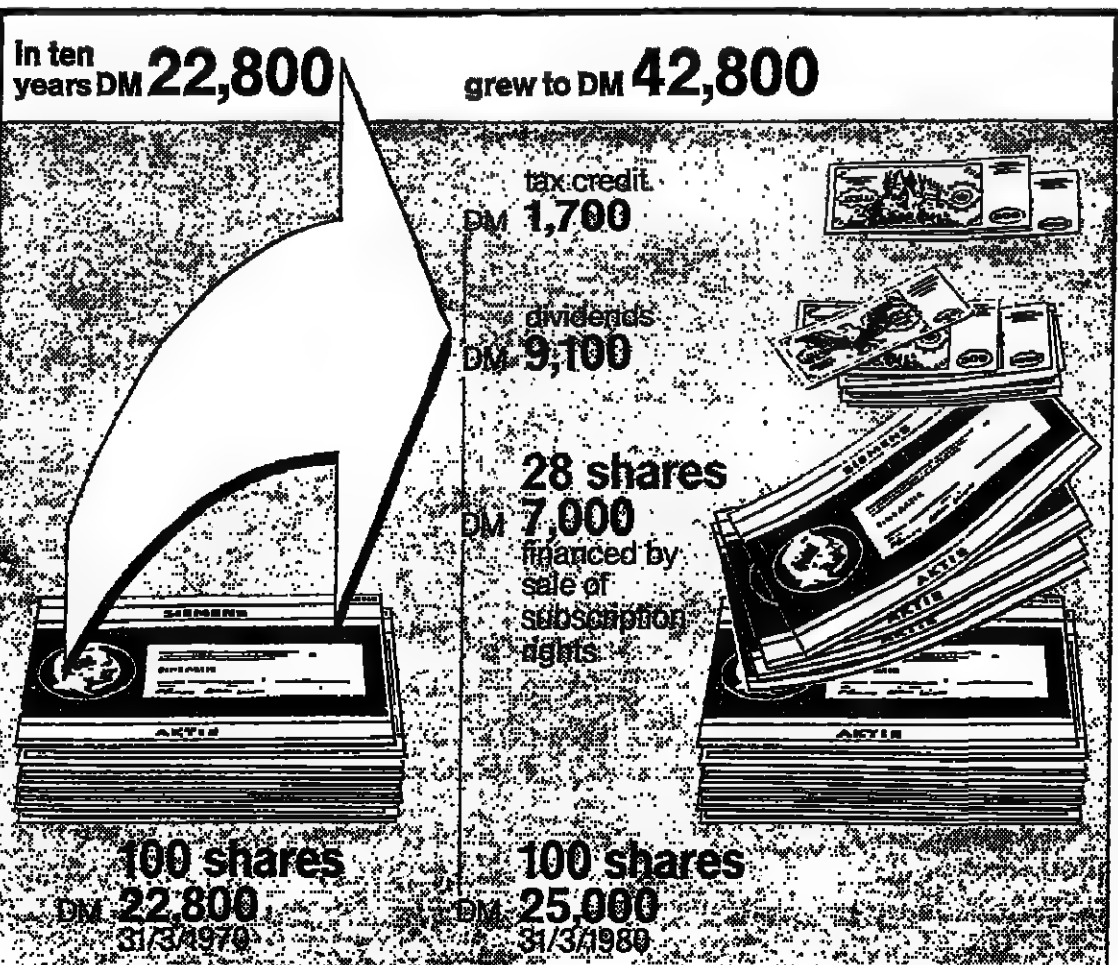
During the first half of the year 5,000 employees were added to
our payrolls - 3,000 in the Federal Republic of Germany and
2,000 abroad, mainly in the U.S. and Brazil. This raised the num-
ber of our employees worldwide to 339,000, 1% more than at
the beginning of the financial year.

| In £ m | 1/10/78 to 31/3/79 | 1/10/79 to 31/3/80 | Change |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Capital expenditure and investment | 187 | 208 | +32% |
| Net income after taxes | 88 | 77 | -12% |
| In % of sales | 2.2 | 2.2 | |

Capital expenditure and investment was £208 worldwide,
32% more than for the same period last year. These outlays were
invested primarily in fixed assets in the Federal Republic of
Germany. Among our acquisitions abroad was Aerotron Inc.,
a company with 350 employees in Raleigh, North Carolina,
which specializes in electronic mobile radio systems.

Net income after taxes was £77 (vs. £86 last year), which again
represented 2.2% of sales.

* All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on March 31, 1980:
£1 = DM 4.214.



Siemens shares: a sound investment

In ten years, the value of an investment in Siemens shares has nearly doubled. A person who purchased 100 Siemens shares at market price on March 31, 1970 today has a total of DM 42,800 without any investment of additional funds. This is so because proceeds from the sale of a portion of the subscription rights on 100 shares were sufficient to finance the purchase of another 28 Siemens shares, in addition to which the shareholder received DM 9,100 in dividends and, if a German investor, a tax credit of DM 1,700.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51. LME cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51.

TIN was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51. LME cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51.

LEAD was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51. LME cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51.

ZINC was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51. LME cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51.

PLATINUM was at \$338.50-355.50 a troy ounce. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$338.50-355.50; three months, \$338.50-355.50; six months, \$338.50-355.50; nine months, \$338.50-355.50; 12 months, \$338.50-355.50.

SILVER was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51. LME cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51.

ALUMINUM was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51. LME cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51.

NICKEL was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51. LME cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51.

RUBBER was steady. Afternoon—Standard cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51. LME cash, \$2.50-2.51; three months, \$2.50-2.51; six months, \$2.50-2.51; nine months, \$2.50-2.51; 12 months, \$2.50-2.51.

COYCLICAL INDICATORS FOR THE UK ECONOMY
The following table is based on the CSO corporate indices of the business cycle in the United Kingdom published yesterday.

| | Longer | Shorter | Coincident | Lagging |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (4 indicators) | (5 indicators) | (6 indicators) | (5 indicators) | (5 indicators) |
| 1979 | 107.7 | 110.9 | 106.4 | 93.6 |
| April | 107.7 | 110.9 | 106.4 | 93.6 |
| May | 111.5 | 116.0 | 108.6 | 93.9 |
| June | 109.0 | 112.7 | 106.4 | 94.4 |
| July | 106.8 | 109.5 | 103.6 | 94.4 |
| Aug | 103.0 | 104.8 | 99.7 | 95.0 |
| Sept | 104.8 | 104.3 | 98.9 | 94.3 |
| Oct | 101.9 | 104.7 | 99.7 | 93.7 |
| Nov | 102.3 | 103.2 | 100.6 | 92.7 |
| Dec | 101.9 | 104.7 | 100.6 | 92.7 |
| 1980 | 100.4 | 104.1 | 99.5 | 91.0 |
| Jan | 99.8 | 104.3 | 99.0 | 89.0 |
| Feb | 99.0 | 104.2 | 96.7 | 87.7 |
| Mar | 98.8 | 104.2 | 94.9 | 85.7 |

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help on the discount market yesterday provided partially by purchases of Treasury bills and local authority bills and partially by overnight bills loans to two of the houses.

Money was obtained cheaply throughout. The banks had established their reserve asset positions for the month-end, so the houses mostly did not have to chase funds aggressively, though high rates for commercial money diverted some funds from the houses in the afternoon.

Secured money in the discount market opened around 152 per cent and closed anywhere between 13 per cent and 16 per cent in slightly uneven conditions at the end of the day.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Reserve Rate 10% (last change 13.75%)
Overnight: High 10-15%
Week Fixed: 10-15%

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Week Fixed: 10-15%

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Week Fixed: 10-15%

Sterling Spot and Forward

| Market rates | Market rates | Market rates |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 month | 1 month | 1 month |
| 3 months | 3 months | 3 months |
| 6 months | 6 months | 6 months |
| 9 months | 9 months | 9 months |
| 12 months | 12 months | 12 months |

Effective exchange rate compared to December 31, 1971, was 74.1%, up 0.5%.

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Wall Street

New York, May 21—Stock prices were lower this morning as the Dow Jones industrial average down about two points and declines leading advances by a small margin.

The preliminary results showed that the shareholders rejected three proposals put forward by the team group.

Fullman gained one to 30. It sued Amtrak on Friday seeking \$30m in compensation for materials purchased and work performed on 33 passenger cars requested by Amtrak.

On Tuesday prices showed little change. Decliners were ahead of gainers by a narrow margin. But the Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.62, closing at 323.51. Trading was relatively light.

City Investing received an offer of \$30 a share cash from Tanco Enterprises Inc. The deal is worth about \$11.2m. City Investing gained 3 to 25 on volume of about 1.2 million shares making it the most active issue.

The second most active issue was Diamond Shamrock, up 3 to 28 on volume of about 1.1 million shares after completion of a secondary offering of \$27.0m of its shares.

New York, May 20—Stock prices showed little change. Decliners were ahead of gainers by a narrow margin. But the Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.62, closing at 323.51. Trading was relatively light.

Mr. Monte Gordon, director of research at the Dreyfus Corp., said the market was "backing and filling and waiting to see if the Fed would adopt an easier stance."

The market showed no reaction to a statement from the director of the council on Wage and Price Stability that he expected inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, to slow to an annual rate of less than 10 per cent during the second half of the year.

Silver rallied. New York, May 20—Silver futures, after tumbling 50 cents to new lows for the month, climbed back to 30 cents on local buying at the close.

Spot silver advanced 1/16 cent to 32.17, up from 32.16, closing at 32.17. The London market was up 1/16 cent to 32.17, up from 32.16, closing at 32.17.

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Sterling: Other Markets

Overnight: High 10-15%
Week Fixed: 10-15%

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Overnight: High 10-15%
Week

**LET THE GIN BE
HIGH & DRY!**

Really Dry Gin



Stock Exchange Prices

Strong buying in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, May 30. § Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

‘Factoring keeps your cash flow flowing.’



Alex. Lawrie Factors Limited
 London (01-626 0484), Manchester,
 Coventry, Newcastle, Edinburgh.

| 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1977-78 | 1976-77 | 1975-76 | 1974-75 | 1973-74 | 1972-73 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1969-70 | 1968-69 | 1967-68 | 1966-67 | 1965-66 | 1964-65 | 1963-64 | 1962-63 | 1961-62 | 1960-61 | 1959-60 | 1958-59 | 1957-58 | 1956-57 | 1955-56 | 1954-55 | 1953-54 | 1952-53 | 1951-52 | 1950-51 | 1949-50 | 1948-49 | 1947-48 | 1946-47 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1943-44 | 1942-43 | 1941-42 | 1940-41 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1930-31 | 1929-30 | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 | 1921-22 | 1920-21 | 1919-20 | 1918-19 | 1917-18 | 1916-17 | 1915-16 | 1914-15 | 1913-14 | 1912-13 | 1911-12 | 1910-11 | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | 1907-08 | 1906-07 | 1905-06 | 1904-05 | 1903-04 | 1902-03 | 1901-02 | 1900-01 | 1899-00 | 1898-99 | 1897-98 | 1896-97 | 1895-96 | 1894-95 | 1893-94 | 1892-93 | 1891-92 | 1890-91 | 1889-90 | 1888-89 | 1887-88 | 1886-87 | 1885-86 | 1884-85 | 1883-84 | 1882-83 | 1881-82 | 1880-81 | 1879-80 | 1878-79 | 1877-78 | 1876-77 | 1875-76 | 1874-75 | 1873-74 | 1872-73 | 1871-72 | 1870-71 | 1869-70 | 1868-69 | 1867-68 | 1866-67 | 1865-66 | 1864-65 | 1863-64 | 1862-63 | 1861-62 | 1860-61 | 1859-60 | 1858-59 | 1857-58 | 1856-57 | 1855-56 | 1854-55 | 1853-54 | 1852-53 | 1851-52 | 1850-51 | 1849-50 | 1848-49 | 1847-48 | 1846-47 | 1845-46 | 1844-45 | 1843-44 | 1842-43 | 1841-42 | 1840-41 | 1839-40 | 1838-39 | 1837-38 | 1836-37 | 1835-36 | 1834-35 | 1833-34 | 1832-33 | 1831-32 | 1830-31 | 1829-30 | 1828-29 | 1827-28 | 1826-27 | 1825-26 | 1824-25 | 1823-24 | 1822-23 | 1821-22 | 1820-21 | 1819-20 | 1818-19 | 1817-18 | 1816-17 | 1815-16 | 1814-15 | 1813-14 | 1812-13 | 1811-12 | 1810-11 | 1809-10 | 1808-09 | 1807-08 | 1806-07 | 1805-06 | 1804-05 | 1803-04 | 1802-03 | 1801-02 | 1800-01 | 1799-00 | 1798-99 | 1797-98 | 1796-97 | 1795-96 | 1794-95 | 1793-94 | 1792-93 | 1791-92 | 1790-91 | 1789-90 | 1788-89 | 1787-88 | 1786-87 | 1785-86 | 1784-85 | 1783-84 | 1782-83 | 1781-82 | 1780-81 | 1779-80 | 1778-79 | 1777-78 | 1776-77 | 1775-76 | 1774-75 | 1773-74 | 1772-73 | 1771-72 | 1770-71 | 1769-70 | 1768-69 | 1767-68 | 1766-67 | 1765-66 | 1764-65 | 1763-64 | 1762-63 | 1761-62 | 1760-61 | 1759-60 | 1758-59 | 1757-58 | 1756-57 | 1755-56 | 1754-55 | 1753-54 | 1752-53 | 1751-52 | 1750-51 | 1749-50 | 1748-49 | 1747-48 | 1746-47 | 1745-46 | 1744-45 | 1743-44 | 1742-43 | 1741-42 | 1740-41 | 1739-40 | 1738-39 | 1737-38 | 1736-37 | 1735-36 | 1734-35 | 1733-34 | 1732-33 | 1731-32 | 1730-31 | 1729-30 | 1728-29 | 1727-28 | 1726-27 | 1725-26 | 1724-25 | 1723-24 | 1722-23 | 1721-22 | 1720-21 | 1719-20 | 1718-19 | 1717-18 | 1716-17 | 1715-16 | 1714-15 | 1713-14 | 1712-13 | 1711-12 | 1710-11 | 1709-10 | 1708-09 | 1707-08 | 1706-07 | 1705-06 | 1704-05 | 1703-04 | 1702-03 | 1701-02 | 1700-01 | 1699-00 | 1698-99 | 1697-98 | 1696-97 | 1695-96 | 1694-95 | 1693-94 | 1692-93 | 1691-92 | 1690-91 | 1689-90 | 1688-89 | 1687-88 | 1686-87 | 1685-86 | 1684-85 | 1683-84 | 1682-83 | 1681-82 | 1680-81 | 1679-80 | 1678-79 | 1677-78 | 1676-77 | 1675-76 | 1674-75 | 1673-74 | 1672-73 | 1671-72 | 1670-71 | 1669-70 | 1668-69 | 1667-68 | 1666-67 | 1665-66 | 1664-65 | 1663-64 | 1662-63 | 1661-62 | 1660-61 | 1659-60 | 1658-59 | 1657-58 | 1656-57 | 1655-56 | 1654-55 | 1653-54 | 1652-53 | 1651-52 | 1650-51 | 1649-50 | 1648-49 | 1647-48 | 1646-47 | 1645-46 | 1644-45 | 1643-44 | 1642-43 | 1641-42 | 1640-41 | 1639-40 | 1638-39 | 1637-38 | 1636-37 | 1635-36 | 1634-35 | 1633-34 | 1632-33 | 1631-32 | 1630-31 | 1629-30 | 1628-29 | 1627-28 | 1626-27 | 1625-26 | 1624-25 | 1623-24 | 1622-23 | 1621-22 | 1620-21 | 1619-20 | 1618-19 | 1617-18 | 1616-17 | 1615-16 | 1614-15 | 1613-14 | 1612-13 | 1611-12 | 1610-11 | 1609-10 | 1608-09 | 1607-08 | 1606-07 | 1605-06 | 1604-05 | 1603-04 | 1602-03 | 1601-02 | 1600-01 | 1599-00 | 1598-99 | 1597-98 | 1596-97 | 1595-96 | 1594-95 | 1593-94 | 1592-93 | 1591-92 | 1590-91 | 1589-90 | 1588-89 | 1587-88 | 1586-87 | 1585-86 | 1584-85 | 1583-84 | 1582-83 | 1581-82 | 1580-81 | 1579-80 | 1578-79 | 1577-78 | 1576-77 | 1575-76 | 1574-75 | 1573-74 | 1572-73 | 1571-72 | 1570-71 | 1569-70 | 1568-69 | 1567-68 | 1566-67 | 1565-66 | 1564-65 | 1563-64 | 1562-63 | 1561-62 | 1560-61 | 1559-60 | 1558-59 | 1557-58 | 1556-57 | 1555-56 | 1554-55 | 1553-54 | 1552-53 | 1551-52 | 1550-51 | 1549-50 | 1548-49 | 1547-48 | 1546-47 | 1545-46 | 1544-45 | 1543-44 | 1542-43 | 1541-42 | 1540-41 | 1539-40 | 1538-39 | 1537-38 | 1536-37 | 1535-36 | 1534-35 | 1533-34 | 1532-33 | 1531-32 | 1530-31 | 1529-30 | 1528-29 | 1527-28 | 1526-27 | 1525-26 | 1524-25 | 1523-24 | 1522-23 | 1521-22 | 1520-21 | 1519-20 | 1518-19 | 1517-18 | 1516-17 | 1515-16 | 1514-15 | 1513-14 | 1512-13 | 1511-12 | 1510-11 | 1509-10 | 1508-09 | 1507-08 | 1506-07 | 1505-06 | 1504-05 | 1503-04 | 1502-03 | 1501-02 | 1500-01 | 1499-00 | 1498-99 | 1497-98 | 1496-97 | 1495-96 | 1494-95 | 1493-94 | 1492-93 | 1491-92 | 1490-91 | 1489-90 | 1488-89 | 1487-88 | 1486-87 | 1485-86 | 1484-85 | 1483-84 | 1482-83 | 1481-82 | 1480-81 | 1479-80 | 1478-79 | 1477-78 | 1476-77 | 1475-76 | 1474-75 | 1473-74 | 1472-73 | 1471-72 | 1470-71 | 1469-70 | 1468-69 | 1467-68 | 1466-67 | 1465-66 | 1464-65 | 1463-64 | 1462-63 | 1461-62 | 1460-61 | 1459-60 | 1458-59 | 1457-58 | 1456-57 | 1455-56 | 1454-55 | 1453-54 | 1452-53 | 1451-52 | 1450-51 | 1449-50 | 1448-49 | 1447-48 | 1446-47 | 1445-46 | 1444-45 | 1443-44 | 1442-43 | 1441-42 | 1440-41 | 1439-40 | 1438-39 | 1437-38 | 1436-37 | 1435-36 | 1434-35 | 1433-34 | 1432-33 | 1431-32 | 1430-31 | 1429-30 | 1428-29 | 1427-28 | 1426-27 | 1425-26 | 1424-25 | 1423-24 | 1422-23 | 1421-22 | 1420-21 | 1419-20 | 1418-19 | 1417-18 | 1416-17 | 1415-16 | 1414-15 | 1413-14 | 1412-13 | 1411-12 | 1410-11 | 1409-10 | 1408-09 | 1407-08 | 1406-07 | 1405-06 | 1404-05 | 1403-04 | 1402-03 | 1401-02 | 1400-01 | 1399-00 | 1398-99 | 1397-98 | 1396-97 | 1395-96 | 1394-95 | 1393-94 | 1392-93 | 1391-92 | 1390-91 | 1389-90 | 1388-89 | 1387-88 | 1386-87 | 1385-86 | 1384-85 | 1383-84 | 1382-83 | 1381-82 | 1380-81 | 1379-80 | 1378-79 | 1377-78 | 1376-77 | 1375-76 | 1374-75 | 1373-74 | 1372-73 | 1371-72 | 1370-71 | 1369-70 | 1368-69 | 1367-68 | 1366-67 | 1365-66 | 1364-65 | 1363-64 | 1362-63 | 1361-62 | 1360-61 | 1359-60 | 1358-59 | 1357-58 | 1356-57 | 1355-56 | 1354-55 | 1353-54 | 1352-53 | 1351-52 | 1350-51 | 1349-50 | 1348-49 | 1347-48 | 1346-47 | 1345-46 | 1344-45 | 1343-44 | 1342-43 | 1341-42 | 1340-41 | 1339-40 | 1338-39 | 1337-38 | 1336-37 | 1335-36 | 1334-35 | 1333-34 | 1332-33 | 1331-32 | 1330-31 | 1329-30 | 1328-29 | 1327-28 | 1326-27 | 1325-26 | 1324-25 | 1323-24 | 1322-23 | 1321-22 | 1320-21 | 1319-20 | 1318-19 | 1317-18 | 1316-17 | 1315-16 | 1314-15 | 1313-14 | 1312-13 | 1311-12 | 1310-11 | 1309-10 | 1308-09 | 1307-08 | 1306-07 | 1305-06 | 1304-05 | 1303-04 | 1302-03 | 1301-02 | 1300-01 | 1299-00 | 1298-99 | 1297-98 | 1296-97 | 1295-96 | 1294-95 | 1293-94 | 1292-93 | 1291-92 | 1290-91 | 1289-90 | 1288-89 | 1287-88 | 1286-87 | 1285-86 | 1284-85 | 1283-84 | 1282-83 | 1281-82 | 1280-81 | 1279-80 | 1278-79 | 1277-78 | 1276-77 | 1275-76 | 1274-75 | 1273-74 | 1272-73 | 1271-72 | 1270-71 | 1269-70 | 1268-69 | 1267-68 | 1266-67 | 1265-66 | 1264-65 | 1263-64 | 1262-63 | 1261-62 | 1260-61 | 1259-60 | 1258-59 | 1257-58 | 1256-57 | 1255-56 | 1254-55 | 1253-54 | 1252-53 | 1251-52 | 1250-51 | 1249-50 | 1248-49 | 1247-48 | 1246-47 | 1245-46 | 1244-45 | 1243-44 | 1242-43 | 1241-42 | 1240-41 | 1239-40 | 1238-39 | 1237-38 | 1236-37 | 1235-36 | 1234-35 | 1233-34 | 1232-33 | 1231-32 | 1230-31 | 1229-30 | 1228-29 | 1227-28 | 1226-27 | 1225-26 | 1224-25 | 1223-24 | 1222-23 | 1221-22 | 1220-21 | 1219-20 | 1218-19 | 1217-18 | 1216-17 | 1215-16 | 1214-15 | 1213-14 | 1212-13 | 1211-12 | 1210-11 | 1209-10 | 1208-09 | 1207-08 | 1206-07 | 1205-06 | 1204-05 | 1203-04 | 1202-03 | 1201-02 | 1200-01 | 1199-00 | 1198-99 | 1197-98 | 1196-97 | 1195-96 | 1194-95 | 1193-94 | 1192-93 | 1191-92 | 1190-91 | 1189-90 | 1188-89 | 1187-88 | 1186-87 | 1185-86 | 1184-85 | 1183-84 | 1182-83 | 1181-82 | 1180-81 | 1179-80 | 1178-79 | 1177-78 | 1176-77 | 1175-76 | 1174-75 | 1173-74 | 1172-73 | 1171-72 | 1170-71 | 1169-70 | 1168-69 | 1167-68 | 1166-67 | 1165-66 | 1164-65 | 1163-64 | 1162-63 | 1161-62 | 1160-61 | 1159-60 | 1158-59 | 1157-58 | 1156-57 | 1155-56 | 1154-55 | 1153-54 | 1152-53 | 1151-52 | 1150-51 | 1149-50 | 1148-49 | 1147-48 | 1146-47 | 1145-46 | 1144-45 | 1143-44 | 1142-43 | 1141-42 | 1140-41 | 1139-40 | 1138-39 | 1137-38 | 1136-37 | 1135-36 | 1134-35 | 1133-34 | 1132-33 | 1131-32 | 1130-31 | 1129-30 | 1128-29 | 1127-28 | 1126-27 | 1125-26 | 1124-25 | 1123-24 | 1122-23 | 1121-22 | 1120-21 | 1119-20 | 1118-19 | 1117-18 | 1116-17 | 1115-16 | 1114-15 | 1113-14 | 1112-13 | 1111-12 | 1110-11 | 1109-10 | 1108-09 | 1107-08 | 1106-07 | 1105-06 | 1104-05 | 1103-04 | 1102-03 | 1101-02 | 1100-01 | 1099-00 | 1098-99 | 1097-98 | 1096-97 | 1095-96 | 1094-95 | 1093-94 | 1092-93 | 1091-92 | 1090-91 | 1089-90 | 1088-89 | 1087-88 | 1086-87 | 1085-86 | 1084-85 | 1083-84 | 1082-83 | 1081-82 | 1080-81 | 1079-80 | 1078-79 | 1077-78 | 1076-77 | 1075-76 | 1074-75 | 1073-74 | 1072-73 | 1071-72 | 1070-71 | 1069-70 | 1068-69 | 1067-68 | 1066-67 | 1065-66 | 1064-65 | 1063-64 | 1062-63 | 1061-62 | 1060-61 | 1059-60 | 1058-59 | 1057-58 | 1056-57 | 1055-56 | 1054-55 | 1053-54 | 1052-53 | 1051-52 | 1050-51 | 1049-50 | 1048-49 | 1047-48 | 1046-47 | 1045-46 | 1044-45 | 1043-44 | 1042-43 | 1041-42 | 1040-41 | 1039-40 | 1038-39 | 1037-38 | 1036-37 | 1035-36 | 1034-35 | 1033-34 | 1032-33 | 1031-32 | 1030-31 | 1029-30 | 1028-29 | 1027-28 | 1026-27 | 1025-26 | 1024-25 | 1023-24 | 1022-23 | 1021-22 | 1020-21 | 1019-20 | 1018-19 | 1017-18 | 1016-17 | 1015-16 | 1014-15 | 1013-14 | 1012-13 | 1011-12 | 1010-11 | 1009-10 | 1008-09 | 1007-08 | 1006-07 | 1005-06 | 1004-05 | 1003-04 | 1002-03 | 1001-02 | 1000-01 | 999-00 | 998-99 | 997-98 | 996-97 | 995-96 | 994-95 | 993-94 | 992-93 | 991-92 | 990-91 | 989-90 | 988-89 | 987-88 | 986-87 | 985-86 | 984-85 | 983-84 | 982-83 | 981-82 | 980-81 | 979-80 | 978-79 | 977-78 | 976-77 | 975-76 | 974-75 | 973-74 | 972-73 | 971-72 | 970-71 | 969-70 | 968-69 | 967-68 | 966-67 | 965-66 | 964-65 | 963-64 | 962-63 | 961-62 | 960-61 | 959-60 | 958-59 | 957-58 | 956-57 | 955-56 | 954-55 | 953-54 | 952-53 | 951-52 | 950-51 | 949-50 | 948-49 | 947-48 | 946-47 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------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Greene Greene

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

ADVERTISING £2,750

There's no secretarial work involved in this super job working for a top W.I. ad agency, but you'll need spectacular admin, and co-ordinating skills to control the internal management of the group. Your responsibilities include budgeting, buying office fixtures and fittings, dealing with designers and suppliers and generally looking after all the company's administrative needs.

MEDIA ASSISTANT £5,000 PLUS

You'll be assisting the M.D. of this crazy media consultancy based in W.I. So if you've had previous experience in a media dept, you're half way there. Obviously very involved with T.V., radio, press, etc. and dealing with clients at ad agencies and direct. Very responsible, and you'll need that sense of humour too!

Please phone Linnette Boniface or Kate Lawrence on 493 6456

71 New Bond Street, London W.1

ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

adpowerandstad

DO YOU SPEAK ARABIC? £5,000

If you do, this publishing company based in Kensington is desperate to find you. In return for plum salary you'll need a good ability to administer their busy office, co-ordinating their subscription dept., invoicing system and general correspondence. In fact, it isn't a pressurised job and ideal for someone interested in publishing.

BUSY SEC/P.A. £5,000

Account Director of lively London ad agency needs super Sec/P.A. with good sec skills, including accurate, if not speedy, typing and rusty s/h. Must be prepared to become involved in exciting mix of accounts and be really efficient admin. person.

SECRETARY/COMMITTEE CLERK

To be Personal Assistant to the Director of the London Secretariat serving the 26 New Towns and Clarks in the Organisation's Meetings.

The duties include correspondence, travel arrangements, some personnel matters, dealing with visitors, preparing agendas and papers and taking minutes. There is scope for Executive initiative and good shorthand, typing and audio skills including good shorthand, typing and audio skills. Salary in the range of £3,150-£5,628 (including London weighting); Lunches; Vouchers; generous leave.

Applications to: The Secretary, New Towns Association, Glen House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5AJ. Telephone 828 1103

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Applications are invited for position of

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

Applicants must possess a high standard of secretarial skills, have experience of dealing with the public and the ability to work under pressure.

Salary scale (under review) £5,088 to £8,336 p.a.

Application forms and further details should be obtained from The Canadian High Commission, Personnel Division, Macdonald House, 1 Grosvenor Square, London, W1 (phone 01-629 9482 ext 887) quoting Ref No 80/44/15. Completed applications, including the names and addresses of two referees should be returned not later than Friday, 8th June, 1980.

Secretary for Main Board Director

West London (Piccadilly Line) £5,500 plus

A key appointment in a large group with international involvement offering an opportunity to display initiative as well as sound secretarial skills.

Applicants please contact Mrs Brenda Raynsford. Tel: 01-992 3400 Ext 6061.

TOP PA/SECRETARY

REIGATE c. £6,000

To anaging Director of successful company in the Leisure Product Industry. Must be experienced with first class shorthand/typing and organisational skills and educated to "A" level. The appointment would suit an enthusiastic and self-motivated person wishing to further their career in business, handling problems as they arise. Advertising and marketing are all involved. For further details telephone

Mrs. Landsborough, Reigate 49451

P.A. TO M.D.

£8,000

The Chairman/Managing Director of a thriving, important, advertising agency at Covent Garden needs a mature Personal Assistant. Someone to become thoroughly involved in his job at all levels. Preferred age 27-40. Good shorthand/typing. Own office.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

01-499 0992; 01-493 5907

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01-588 8807/0010

THE recruitment consultants

SECRETARY

Shorthand and audio for partner in firm of chartered surveyors planning consultants based in Westminster. Friendly atmosphere. Good salary, annual bonus, LVs, 18 working days holiday per annum. Any holiday commitments honoured. Immediate start. For details please phone Mrs Bailey on 01-222 6661.

c. £15,000

TAX FREE

NORTH AFRICA

Major int. engineering co. require English/French Bilingual Shorthand Secretary and translators for two year contract free accommodation plus generous cost of living allowance. Immediate start. Marlene Lerner Personnel Consultants, 10 Wigmore St., W1, 627 3822.

£5,500

PA/Sec Mid 20's

for direct or American co

W1

Would suit applicant who likes lively atmosphere and meeting people. Good morning and immoveable telephone manner very important. Please write to: McNeil, 329 Regent St., 637 7868 Personnel Consultants.

SALES CAREER

c. £6,000 CAR

Bored, Frustrated Sec./P.A. Can't use your initiative?

If you pride yourself on being smart and believe that hard work should be well rewarded then you could be one of the four people our clients seek.

You would receive:

Superb training

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Company car

Attractive incentives

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SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

To MD of International Trading Company required. Based in modern luxury office, close to Tower Bridge, overlooking Thames. An interesting and progressive position for a lively person who is interested in becoming fully involved in company activities. Excellent salary and generous benefits. Applications in writing for attention of Managing Director to: Shipping and Coal Company Ltd, Three Quay, Tower Hill, London EC3R 5SR.

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PERSONALITY PLUS

Car + £5,000 (to be increased from July)

W.D. & H.O. Wills; Britain's largest tobacco manufacturer, seek a bright, lively person to join our special team, attending Embassy and Lambert & Butler sponsored events. They include show jumping, horse-racing, golf and World Snooker where you will receive our guests and deal with the press; at shows and exhibitions you will promote our products to consumers and trade customers. Training is given and there are also sales career prospects.

We are looking for a self-reliant, friendly personality who can deal with people at all levels. The post is based in London but involves travel throughout the country; allowances and conditions are excellent.

Ring Joanna Kinnear on 01-499-4719 for an application form or write to W.D. & H.O. Wills, 40 Charles Street, Mayfair, London W.1.

WILLS

PERSONAL SECRETARY TO THE HEADMASTER OF REPTON SCHOOL

Young, single, well-educated and intelligent person with first-class audio typing and some shorthand required as Personal Secretary to the Headmaster of this leading independent school.

The appointment, tentable from early July, carries free living accommodation, high salary, excellent working conditions and generous holiday arrangements, in addition to many fringe benefits and scope for full involvement in the life of a busy school community.

Further details available from the Headmaster, The Hall, Repton, Derby DE6 6FE, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible, together with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees.

AN IMPORTANT AND RESPONSIBLE POSITION

SECRETARY TO SENIOR DIRECTOR

Central London £5,000+

A key appointment to a small lively group with varied interests, offering an opportunity to display initiative as well as sound secretarial skills. Write, please, to Mr D. J. Shaw, United Sterling Group, Sterling House, Heddon Street, W1R 8BP.

AMERICAN LAW OFFICE

Small American Law Office in City near Cannon Street, seeks

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

The applicant should have good all-round secretarial skills. Training will be given on word processing typewriter and telex. Salary negotiable depending on age and experience, includes 50p LV's per day and annual bonus. Hours 9.15-5.30, holidays 3 weeks increasing to 4 weeks after one year.

Please telephone Mrs Reynolds on 01-236 2401

£5,500-W1

A well known firm of brewers are looking for a versatile secretary who is prepared to work for the Company Secretary and the Press Officer as well as helping with the day to day running of the office. The job will be varied so you must be calm, have good shorthand and typing skills and be prepared to turn your hand to anything. Luxury offices near Oxford Circus. Free lunches. Age 25 to 35. Please ring 01-637 1126.

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£6,000 plus Appointments

SULTANATE OF OMAN

DIWAN OF H.M. FOR PROTOCOL

PROPERTIES DEPARTMENT

AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (Two Posts)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Services Coordinator for the installation, routine and preventive maintenance of all Air-Conditioning plants and sets in the Royal Palace Properties of the Region to which he is assigned. He is required to provide full preventive maintenance to major central plant split units, and wall opening sets, also maintenance of ducting and insulation.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a qualified Engineer with membership of the appropriate professional body. He should have had considerable experience in the preventive maintenance of all types of Air-Conditioning Equipment, and be capable of deploying and supervising the work of technicians and mechanics.

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1251 F, The Times

DIESEL ENGINEER (One Post)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Services Coordinator for the installation, routine and preventive maintenance of all Diesel engines (Generators, Pumps, etc.) in the Royal Palace Properties in the Region to which he is assigned.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a qualified Mechanical Engineer with membership of the I.Mech.E., but applicants of Technician status will be considered if they possess long relevant experience. He should be capable of setting up programmes for servicing and planned part replacement to avoid breakdowns and be competent to deploy and supervise technicians and mechanics.

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1252 F, The Times

BUILDING SERVICES ENGINEER (One Post)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Chief Design Coordinator, Central Design Office of the Royal Palace Properties Department for the design of Building Services in structures designed in the Central Design Office. This includes Electrical wiring circuits, and installations, Telephone ducting, Water distribution and plumbing, drainage, air-conditioning plant and ducting, lifts, etc.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a qualified engineer with membership of an appropriate professional body. He should have had considerable experience in the design and installation of such works and be capable of detailed site inspection to ensure that the design and specification is properly complied with.

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1253 F, The Times

LAUNDRY ENGINEER (One Post)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Services Coordinator for the installation and commissioning of a major mechanical laundry, and thereafter for its routine and preventive maintenance and day-to-day operation.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be an Engineer or Technician with mechanical and electrical background and with the relevant experience of laundry machinery. Experience overseas will be an advantage.

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1255 F, The Times

WATER AND SEWAGE ENGINEERS (Two Posts)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Services Coordinator for Palace Properties for the design, installation, and maintenance of domestic water supplies and internal reticulation systems, disposal of sewage, and in liaison with the Irrigation Engineer, for various systems to irrigate gardens and farms. This includes intake works such as boreholes, wells, and springs, pumps, storage reservoirs, main pressure piping, treatment and distribution.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a qualified Civil or Water Engineer with membership of the appropriate professional institution. He should have had considerable experience in the operation and maintenance of small water supply and sewage disposal installations. He should be competent to deploy and supervise the work of technicians and artisans.

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1256 F, The Times

CHIEF DESIGN ARCHITECT (One Post)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Chief Design Coordinator of the Central Design Office of the Palace Properties Department for the architectural conception and detailed design of structures required by the Department of the Diwan of H.M. for Protocol, and for the briefing and supervision of Architects in the Central Design Office to prepare these design drawings. Also for the briefing of Consultant Architects if designs are carried out externally. His duties include consultation with the client at preliminary design stage to ensure that his requirements are met.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a qualified Architect, and be a member of the R.I.B.A. He should have had considerable design experience, and a knowledge of the Arabic style of architecture. He should be competent to control and supervise architects under his control.

Salary R.O. 700 per month (tax free)
Box 1254 F, The Times

MAINTENANCE COORDINATOR (Two Posts)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Chief Engineer for the preventive and day-to-day maintenance of all Royal Palace Properties in the Region to which he is assigned. He will control the activities of the Maintenance and Services Engineers responsible for such works in each Area into which the Region is divided.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should have had experience of the administration of Maintenance Contracts, and the organisation and deployment of Direct Labour. Palace Properties include Royal Palaces and Residences, Housing accommodation, Stables, Farms, Military and Royal Flight Installations, Workshops, Offices, etc., together with all associated services such as Air-Conditioning, Electrical and Electronic Installations, Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, Stand-by Generators, etc.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a professionally qualified Civil Engineer or Architect with membership of the appropriate professional body. He should have had considerable experience in maintenance of buildings and services, including the preparation of maintenance budgets. He should possess the qualities of leadership to get the best out of his staff in order to get things done quickly and efficiently. Experience overseas will be an advantage.

Salary R.O. 700 per month (tax free)
Box 1257 F, The Times

ELECTRONIC ENGINEER (Two Posts)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Services Coordinator for the installation, commissioning, routine and preventive maintenance of television, Video, Hi-Fi, Security Systems, and all electronic equipments in the Royal Palace Properties in the Region to which he is assigned.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a qualified Engineer, with membership of the appropriate professional body, and should have had considerable experience with the maintenance of all types of electronic equipment. He should be capable of deploying and supervising technicians and artisans so that a satisfactory service is maintained at all times. Experience overseas will be an advantage.

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1258 F, The Times

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (Two Posts)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Services Coordinator for the design, installation, commissioning, routine and preventive maintenance of electrical installations in the Royal Palace Properties in the Region to which he is assigned. Installations include emergency generators, and switch gear, internal circuits, power lines, transformers, pumps, automatic irrigation systems, etc.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a qualified electrical engineer, with membership of I.E.E. and should have had considerable experience on both new and maintenance works. He should be capable of deploying and supervising the work of technicians and electricians.

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1259 F, The Times

IRRIGATION ENGINEER (One Post)

1. Duties
Responsible to the Chief Design Coordinator, Central Design Office, Palace Properties Department, for the design, and installation of irrigation systems for gardens and farms in both the Northern, Central, and Southern Regions. Such installations will consist of intake works from mains, wells, boreholes, springs, etc., pumps, pumping mains, storage reservoirs, distribution systems, "pop up" sprinklers, tricklers, spray guns, open channels, etc., and control of salinity by control of pumping and dilution. In some cases, systems for automatic pre-timed irrigation will be required.

2. Qualification and Experience
He should be a qualified Engineer and a member of an appropriate professional body, and should have had considerable experience in the type of irrigation works mentioned above. Similar experience overseas would be an advantage.

Salary R.O. 600 per month (tax free)
Box 1260 F, The Times

SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER (One)

1. Duties
The Supervision of major construction projects in the Department of Palace Properties. He will ensure that the works are carried out in accordance with the Drawings and contract documents, and in accordance with the agreed programme of work and cash flow, in a proper workmanlike manner, that plant and equipment is adequate and that materials used are in accordance with the specifications, by testing as necessary. He will be responsible for inspection at substantial completion and at the end of the maintenance period. He will be responsible for the preparation of the interim and final measurement certificates.

2. Qualification and Experience
He will be a Chartered Engineer and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He will have had considerable experience of Resident Engineer duties on Building and Civil Engineering Contracts. He will have a sound knowledge of Building Construction and Building Services. He will be capable of enforcing rigid control of works carried out by International Contractors. Previous service overseas will be an advantage. Applicants should be not less than 35 years of age.

Salary R.O. 650 per month (tax free)
Box 1261 F, The Times

SALARY AND OTHER BENEFITS

- Salary is tax free. (1 Rial = £ Sterling 1.31 approx). The Rial is freely convertible.
- Free medical attention for family as available in Oman.
- Free living accommodation, air conditioned and fully furnished and equipped.
- Free electricity and water.

- Free official vehicle.
- Leave on full pay at the rate of 50 days per year.
- House servant provided free of charge.
- Air passage for family on appointment and when proceeding on leave.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial appointments also on page 10

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know Theatre, Good
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